PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,804—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,768	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	Gde Grisogono.	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

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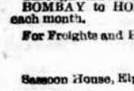

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer KT. of ST. JOHN, 3,483 Tons, Captain BILLET, will SAIL hence for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

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Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 3rd Oct., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about the 1st Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bushab, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,936 tons, about the 1st Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 30th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th September, 1896.

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Under Contract with the French Government.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st " "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipped at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.

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The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th September, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Applications for the OCCUPATION of LOTS of Ground, at the Colaba Cotton Green, during the ensuing Fair Season.

Particulars, regarding Rents, &c., can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 23th September, 1896.

NOTICE.

WANTED, on probation for six months, a WATER WORKS ENGINEER, for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, on Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 460 by annual increments for approved service. None but first class and experienced Mechanical Engineers need apply. Applications with testimonials, &c., to reach the President Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, not later than the 10th October, 1896.

By Order,

H. J. KOTEWAL, L.C.E., Engr. & Secy.,
Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned Articles (more or less) to the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, for the official year 1897-98, will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1896, up to 12 o'clock noon (Gunfire).

Saltpetre (Grough .....Cwts. 6639
Dhall Stalk .....,, 1845

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions (which are procurable on payment of a fee of annas eight only for each set) and further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

3. Contractors applying for Tenders should state for what particular article the forms are required; the covers should also be superscribed accordingly, when submitting Tenders.

D. M. BABINGTON, Captain, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Kirkee, 25th September, 1896.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 201 OF 1895.

RUTTONSEY PREMJI .....Plaintiff.
vs.
JESING JAO BARRETTO and others .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of December, 1895, it was ordered that the Defendants Jesing Jao Barretto, Muttas Jao Barretto, Pedroo Sangao Barretto, and P. J. Barretto, should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,688-4-10 for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 23rd January, 1893, certain moveable property consisting of household furniture, iron safe, bags of rice, (paddy) empty gunny-bags, etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 14th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued herein on the 2nd day of July, 1896, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises at Mattoonga the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay,

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of VITHALDAS MANORDAS DOCTOR otherwise known as VITHALDAS MANORDAS DESAI or VITHALDAS MANORDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

BHAGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS of Bombay, Hindu, the Sole Executor named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

T. KERR ANDERSON,
The 21st day of September, 1896.

Messrs. PESTONJEE, RUSTIM and KOLA,
Petitioner's Attornies.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
151, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

may be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDY, GIN, ALE, STOUT, AND CORN-FLOUR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, to close consignments—

48 cases brandy in quarts.
30 ,, ,, ,,
32 ,, ,, ,,
24 ,, ,, pints.
26 ,, ,, ,,
25 ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, gin in flasks.
4 ,, ,, ,,
52 ,, ale in quarts.
18 ,, ,, pints.
30 ,, Pilsener beer in quarts.
5 ,, ,, pints.
24 ,, stout in quarts.
11 ,, stout in pints.
34 ,, corn-flour.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and the samples are on view.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 611 of 1894.

Chandooji Khooshalji and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Poonumchand Krishnaji and others.....Defendants.
and
Suit No. 38 of 1895.
Poonumchand Krishnajee and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Chandooji Khooshalji and others .....Defendants.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decretal order made herein on the 10th day of July, 1896, and under instructions from the defendants in the first suit, and plaintiffs in the second suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.

1 ruby and diamond ring.
1 pendant.
1 ruby.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a gent'eman, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, bentwood chairs, dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, almyras, chest of drawers, &c.

1 mahogany brass-bound square piano by Rose and Co.
1 lot of sample goods.
3 bales bottle and phial corks.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Arthur Fernandez—

2 English show cases (glasses broken).

On account of the concerned—

1 case 311 boxes choice Swiss cigarettes hand-made Havana fillers.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of S. Mahomed Isaak Alla Walla, Delhi—

S M J A W—432-37—2 cases 10-0 gross metal buttons.
S M J A—3995—1 case 350 gross horn buttons.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built light victoria.
1 strong second-hand-double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand quadrant tricycle.
1 English-built dog-cart.
1 young C. B. mare, chestnut, 14 hands, fast and quiet.
1 Jafferabad cow, giving six seers milk daily, quiet and docile.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 104, Middle Colaba, near the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood household furniture, of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome C spring victoria, with Arab horse and harness, windproof lamps, by Hinks, rich table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, flower pots, etc., the property of J. A. YATES, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Sending Christmas Presents to Friends in Europe.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., a very choice lot of superior electro-plated ware, Cutch, Sukkarpore, Burma, and Madras silverware, Cashmere, Moradabad, and Scinde art goods, gold and silver jewellery, marble clocks, large pier glasses, 2 large size iron safes, English show case, office tables, large size glass-door cupboards, fancy goods, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, above Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, Photographers, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak wood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany brass bound square pianoforte by Rose, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of A. MEYER, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view this afternoon.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood strongly made dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, of the latest design, cabinets of various sizes, single and double door almyras with plate glass mirror, carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, ornaments, glass and crockeryware, etc.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first rate oleographs and oil-paintings in gilt frame, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, one cow with calf, giving 6 seers of milk daily, flower pots, etc., the property of REUBIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow known as 'Fox Hall,' situate at Civil Lines, Poona, in a central and very desirable locality.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

A large and commodious house known as 'Fox Hall,' situated in the Civil Lines, Poona, near the synagogue.

The bungalow has one large drawing and one dining room, two large and two small bedrooms, with bathrooms attached one office room, cookroom, stables, outhouses, etc. It has a large compound containing about 37 goontas or thereabouts, it is bounded on the east by the passage leading to Tankerville, on the west by the property of Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, on the north by Tankerville, and on the south by the public road called Civil Lines.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHOWPATTY AND GAMDEVI ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 327 of 1895.

Hajee Sultanalli Shustri of Bombay, Moghul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Bombay at Grant Road without the Fort.....Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) Mooljee Jewraj, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Bombay at Don Tad 3rd Row without the Fort, an adjudged lunatic, by his committee and guardian ad litem Ebrahim Nathoo of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Khoja gully without the Fort. (2) Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Ally Ebrahim and (3) Shaik Mahomed bin Alli Ebrahim both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty road outside the Fort of Bombay ...Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated the 1st day of August, 1896, passed in the above suit and under the instructions of the plaintiff abovenamed, with the consent and concurrence of the 2nd and 3rd defendants abovenamed, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1896, the undermentioned immoveable properties, and the right, title and interest of the parties to this suit therein.

Particulars of the property.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground and oart called Chowk Pole, with the messuage, dwelling-house, bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being near Chowpatty in the island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 509, and new No. 2490, old survey No. 630, and new survey No. 7993, and by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 9 and now under No. 16, and bearing ward No. , and Street No. , and containing by admeasurement 1947 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property now or formerly of Vinayek Morobs and partly by the property now or formerly of Pandurang Narayen, on the west by the Gamdevi road, on the north by the property of Rowjee Pandurang Panchkalsi and on the south by the said Chowpatty road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of Mooljee Jewraj, the mortgagor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments standing and erected thereon situate at Gamdevi road without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 55, 56 and 57, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 629, and new No. 2492, and old survey No. 630, and new survey No. 1-7992, and bearing ward No. admeasuring 1,552 square yards or thereabouts, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the properties of Raghoba Vanmali, Bhawoo Vithoba, Harry Balajee, Purshotum Manockjee, Bapu Manockjee and Pandurang Narayen, on the west by the Gamdevi road aforesaid, on the north by the oart of Ramchandra Raghoba and others, and on the south by the property of the said Mooljeebhoy Jeewraj the mortgagor, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Framjee Moos and Mehta, attorneys for the 2nd and 3rd Defendants, at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, FRESH-WATER CONDENSER, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, ship side lamps and mast-head, iron-baths, iron tanks, a quantity of table knives, carpets, pork, beef, and miscellaneous other articles.

Also 2 fresh-water condensers.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New De Lisle Road Sheep Market, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the right of occupying the Pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals, under the terms of Section 403 (E) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, for six months, i.e., from 1st October, 1896, to 31st March, 1897. Each Pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of this sale apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

Sale in Bombay of the valuable Estate called Bhadgaum Model Farm.

Under instructions from the proprietor of the estate, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1896, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, the estate together with all buildings implements, machinery, and other appurtenances in one lot, consisting of the Bhadgaum Model Farm (formerly the property of Government), is situated at a distance of about ten miles from the Pachora station of the G. I. P. Railway in Khandeish district, and consists of about 1,200 acres of rich arable land, the water of the Jumna Canal flows through the whole land, and as much of it as may be desired can be brought under irrigation.

The estate has to pay a fixed assessment to Government. The rates were settled by the revised Survey Settlement in about 1892-93, and there will be no alteration in the rates until 1922-23, i. e. for a period of 30 years.

There are several graft mango and other fruit trees on the estate; the graft mangoes are of well-known kinds, amongst them being many grafts of the famous Borisa mango tree at Lohara in the Pachora Taluka.

The estate will be sold with the standing crops, consisting of plantains, sugarcane, cotton, jowar, bajri. tur, udid, hemp, &c.

The estate includes valuable buildings such as bungalows and offices, outhouses and cattle sheds, store-rooms, servants' quarters, and residences for workmen and labourers within an area of 18 acres 7 guntas of Gowthan, live-stock consisting of bullocks for agricultural purposes and of the best breeds and breeding, &c., and cattle consisting of cows and bulls of the best Khilari, Malwa, and Mysore breeds.

Agricutttural implements and machinery including all kinds of country and English ploughs, harrows, seed drills, threshing machine with engine and boiler complete, sugarcane mills of various kinds, pans, &c., for manufacturing jaggry (goor), chaff cutter, gram crusher, cultivators' hay-press, clod-crusher, &c., &c.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application at Dhulia, to D. S. Garud, Esquire, solicitor, High Court, or to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhoy and Co., solicitors, High Court, at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS.....£10,695,969
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME .....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS .....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12 865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent per annum, or £3-15 per cent for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7001, dated the 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the space marked out by a CHALK LINE on the BOMBAY GYMKHANA POLO GROUND and the roped enclosure on the western boundary of this ground will be RESERVED for the Police authorities from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the several Polo Matches to be played between the 28th instant and 10th proximo.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 24th September, 1896.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1896, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and will be payable on or after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

23rd September, 1896.

NOTICE, DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Bank of Bengal are authorised by the Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Ld., to invite Tenders for Rs. 9,00,000 of Debentures for the erection of a New Ring Frame Mill at Goosery.

1. Debentures will be of Rs. 500 each, and for a term of 15 years.

2. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid half-yearly on presentation of coupons at the Bank of Bengal.

3. Tenders will be received up to THURSDAY EVENING, 1st October, 1896, for the issue of Rs. 9,00,000, which will be payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application
,, 20 ,, allotment.
,, 25 ,, 1st November, 1896.
,, 25 ,, 1st January, 1897.
,, 25 ,, 1st March, 1897.

4. Tenders at a minimum rate of par and at higher rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered beginning with the highest, and the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at such rates in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders.

Tenders which are not accepted will be advised by post, and refund of deposit made on application to the Bank of Bengal.

Calcutta, 19th September, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the first day of October, 1896, the NAME and STYLE of our Firm shall be

GADDUM & Co.,

instead of the present name and style, viz.:—

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.

Bombay, September 24th, 1896.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5'-6" Gauge).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November, 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th September to 12th October, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1896.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Third ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 28th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September to 12th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM, BYTHELL & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1896.

THE GUZERAT FEEDER RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882).

Capital Rs. 10 Lakhs into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

(With power to increase the Capital).

Office of the Company—Opposite KARANJA GARDEN,—AHMEDABAD.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining SHARES are requested to send for the Prospectus from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI TRICUMLAL & Co., at Ahmedabad.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 either in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING, CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 23 per whole share and Rs. 5 per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 28th September, 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 28th September, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 28th September, 1896, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th September, 1896.

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WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

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OLD HIGHLAND****	per doz. Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	,, ,,	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	,, ,,	24
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OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	,, ,,	26
IRISH WHISKY	,, ,,	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S****, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S*** (10 years' old)	,, ,,	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Pog" Brandy	,, ,,	28

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 2-37m., 1-57a. Low water, 8-11m., 8-11a.
P. and O. s.s. Khedive, with English mails of the 11th inst., due to arrive, 6 a.m.
New Berar Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Indian Cotton Company, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m.
St. Mary's College, Athletic Sports, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Mr. Twinning's Ballad Concert, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Reception to Mrs. Annie Besant, Theosophical Hall, 8 p.m.
Mahomedan Club, eighth Social Gathering, Vesava, Andheri.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bullionist, Ehrenfels, and Patna entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Letimbro entered, and the steamer Warora left the dock on Saturday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, at 5 p.m., to-day.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair at Memonwada commenced on Saturday last, and will continue for a week.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.—A reception meeting in honour of Mrs. Annie Besant will be held in the Theosophical Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The meeting is open to the public.

LAD MANDAL.—A meeting in connection with the Mandal will be held, to-night, at 8 o'clock, in the Lad Wady, when Mr. Mungaldas Jamnadas will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "The Vaishyas and their Duties."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mayotte, Nossebi, Majunga, Mosambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony and Transval, per extra s. s. Patna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

INDO-PORTUGUESE C.C. OF BOMBAY VS. ANGLO-PORTUGUESE C.C. OF POONA.—This matchwas played, yesterday, on the Marine Batalion ground, which was kindly lent for the occasion by the Officer Commanding the Regiment. There was a victory for the Anglo-Portuguese Club by 66 runs. The Poona men fielded splendidly throughout.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, on Saturday, at the registered office, Bank Street, to confirm certain resolutions passed at a previous meeting. Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presided. After some discussion, the meeting was adjourned for three weeks in order to place before the shareholders full information on certain points.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Sloane brought on remand and again charged Bezonji Hormusji alias Edulji Byramji, a Parsee of bad repute, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing an offence under sections 377 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code. His Worship, after recording the evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our local correspondent writes:—A burglary was committed here on Monday last in the shop of an ironmonger. The thieves carried away a small sum of money. Another burglary was committed in the house of a Buniah, near Dhobiwada. —A report of a murder having reached here from Kundla, a town under Bhavnagar, the Police Superintendent has gone thither to investigate the matter. Another murder is reported to have been committed at Ratanpuri, where a woman is said to have been clubbed to death.—A shock of earthquake was felt at Dhola. The shock which was accompanied with a rumbling sound was perceptible for 25 miles round here.—The fair at Godhra did not pass off quietly this time, and in a row that took place four persons were seriously injured.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Memonwada Road, touching the death of Chimnaji Raghoo, aged forty-five years, lately an employe in a soda water factory, belonging to Dadabhoy Dorabji, at Bhendy Bazaar Road. About 11 o'clock, on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo, the deceased opened a wooden case containing four jars of sulphuric acid in his master's godown, and as he was taking them out of the case, one of the jars accidentally slipped out of his hand and falling on the stone pavement broke, with the result that some of the acid splashed on him, burning him extensively over the chest, right side and forearms. Chimnaji was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns were dressed, and he was advised to remain in the hospital, but he refused to do so, and was taken home by his friends, where he died, at 1 p.m., on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—The following is the programme of this evening's concert—part of the proceeds to be given to the Children's Ward, Khandalla Convalescent Home. The football match will be over by the time the concert commences:—Organ solo, march (Wely), by Surg-Capt. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S.; song, "Where E'er You Walk" (Handel), by Mr. S. H. Morse; song, "The Valley by the Sea" (Adams), by Miss Mayhew; song, "A Dream of Golden Days" (Rodney), by Mr. H. O. Coates; pianoforte solo, "Impromptu" in A Op. 29 (Chopin), by Miss Emmeline da Cunha; song, "Come into the Garden, Maud" (Balfe), by Mr. S. H. Morse; song, (with violin obligato), "Awake, Awake" (Piatti), by Mrs. Stanley-Smith and Brig.-Surg.-Col. F. C. Barker, I.M.S.; song, "England Home" (Chesham), by Mr. R. Wood; violin solo, "Lieder Ohne Worte" (Hauser), by Brig.-Surg.-Col. F. C. Barker, I.M.S.; song, "By The Fountain" (Adams), by Mr. E. McCausland; air, "Canst Thou Believe" (Giordani), by Mr. A. Pell; and song (by special desire), "Call Me Back" (Denza), by Mr. S. H. Morse.

CHURCH FEES IN BASSEIN.—A number of parishioners from the Churches in Bassein called on the Vara of Bassein at Papdi, on Sunday, the 20th instant, and inquired of him whether the Bishop had been pleased to send them a reply in reference to their petition in respect of the fees for religious services. The Vara replied that he had received no despatch from his Lordship on the subject, when the deputation suggested that the Reverend gentleman should draw the attention of the prelate to the fact that the public concerned were anxiously looking forward to the result of their prayer, and that the charges are high. The Vara remarked that the charges were fair and reasonable, and that they were tabulated by his Lordship. Messrs. Simon D'Almeida and J. Pereira requested Mr. S. M. Pereira, of Papdi, to read out the items as given in the *Oriente Catholico*, and the remarks attached thereto, together with the old list published in the *Bombay East Indian* newspaper. The Vara and Music Master, Ignacio Pereira, admitted in some respects, but the local vicars have no hand in tabulating them. The Reverend gentleman added that the charges were framed by the concurrence of certain parishioners of Bassein, and Messrs. Simon D'Almeida and J. Pereira asked that they might be informed who those parishioners were. Before the deputation had withdrawn, the Vara remarked that if three of the parishioners called on him after three days, he would give them a further interview. They, however, intimated that should vicars object to receive the old charges in respect of funeral and other services, they would immediately bring the matter to his notice, and if he would not pay attention to it, they would have to take most unpleasant action.

RECEPTION OF A HUSBAND BY HIS WIFE.—Judgment was delivered, on Monday, by Mr. Kavekar, first class magistrate at Bandora, in the case in which one Dhokul Nagu, of Morua, in the Thana district, had charged his brother-in-law, Sookur Mangool, and three others with having voluntarily caused him hurt. Mr. N. K. Laikaka appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kaikhoshru Ghamat, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Motilal, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's case was that for some time past his wife had been staying at her father's house and on a Friday, last month, he went to fetch her home. On account of some misunderstandings of the past, her parents refused to send her with him, and some harsh language and abusing followed, when the first accused ran for a kodali (a digging instrument) and struck a blow with it on the complainant's head. He shouted for help, bled freely from a wound in the head, fell on the ground, and remained unconscious for some time. Two men who were close by supported him home, and gave corroborative evidence. Dr. Gonsalves, assistant surgeon, of Bandora, deposed as to the size of the wound in the head and the extent of the other injuries. He stated that the complainant attended the Bandora dispensary from the 8th to the 18th August last, and must have suffered great pain, and that the wound must have been caused by some hard iron instrument. The police patel of Morua stated that on complaint having been made to him on the night of the 7th August, he went to the complainant's house and saw his wound, which was bleeding. For the defence it was urged that it was a false charge, and that the complainant had tresspassed into the accused's house and was the aggressor, that the injuries he had received were due to a fall either on the supports of the door or on the bamboo railings round the house. Several witnesses were examined with a view to substantiate the above theory. The learned magistrate, however, after having discharged Nos. 2, 3 and 4, came to the conclusion that the charge of voluntarily causing hurt was clearly proved against the first accused, and sentenced him to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and velvet-smoothness to the Complexion. Each 2s. 1d. of MADON SONS and Co.

EVENING PARTY TO THE HON. R. B. RUNCHORELAL.

AN evening party, writes a correspondent, was given at Ahmedabad, on the 23rd instant, to the Hon. R. B. Runchorelal Chotalal, C. I. E. The entertainment was given in honour of R. B. Runchorelal's nomination for the third time as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Invitations were issued under the signatures of some of the leading citizens of Ahmedabad, and a very large and representative gathering assembled at the Hathi Sing's Wadi. The building was illuminated on a grand scale. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lely, Mr. M. C. Gibb, Mr. G. M. McCorkell, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mrs. and Miss McAfee, Miss Watters, and several other European ladies and gentlemen. Among the Native ladies and gentlemen present there were: Mr. Manibhai Premabhai, Mr. Jeshangbhai Hathising, K. B. Jehangirji Pestonji, R. B. Lalshanker Umiashanker, R. B. Keshavlal Hiralal, R. B. Himatlal Dhirajram, Mr. L. M. Wadia, Mr. M. P. Modi, Mr. and Mrs. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Mr. Varajraj Sakarlal, Mr. Keshavlal Motilal, and others.

The guest of the evening arrived at about 9-30 p.m., and after spending some time in conversation the following address was read by the Nuggershett, Mr. Manibhai Premabhai:—

To the Honourable R. B. Ranchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., Honourable Sir,—We, the undersigned on behalf of the people of Ahmedabad, take this opportunity of congratulating you most heartily on the honor done to you by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, by nominating you for the third time as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council. We feel proud on this occasion that the honour conferred by the Government of Bombay has fallen upon an inhabitant of this ancient city, and that inhabitant, who is foremost in intelligence, forsight, and wisdom in a population of nearly a lakh and a-half. You were, sir, the pioneer of the Mill industry, not only in this city, but in this part of the country, and your foresight, tact, and inteligence have made this city the second in the Presidency, and have afforded livelihood to thousands of mill operatives. Your talents and assiduity have induced the Government of Bombay to nominate you as the first President of our local Municipality, which post you have held for the last eleven years with conspicuous ability and unremitting exertions. You have exerted your best with great sagacity and prudence to improve the sanitation of this large city and you have succeeded in giving one of the purest and cheapest water-supplies in India to the teeming thousands of the trading and manufacturing population. Nay further, it was your guiding hand and observing and comprehensive mind that has carried through the first project against a very obnoxious opposition, engendered by ignorance and superstition of the introduction of the drainage system on scientific principles in this city, the benefits of which are being daily observed in the suppression of cholera and such like foul diseases, and the improvement of the public health in general. Such public deeds of yours for the welfare of the community have so much endeared yourself to every one in this city that your name is a houseword in every family. On this occasion we cannot help mentioning some of your well-directed charitable efforts which have alleviated the suffering humanity, and made many miserable homes cheerful and bright. The Runchorelal Dispensary testifies to your concern about the sick and the infirm, nor in your zeal to help the sterner sex, have you forgotten the young ones and the future mothers of this city for whose succour the Victoria Jubilee Female Dispensary was established, and the Jethibai Obstetric Ward was projected, and further still your feelings must make you think of the poor invalid who cannot move out of his house, for whose benefit you were good enough to start the Runchorelal Home Medical Relief Institute, the need of which was felt for such a long time. Your magnanimous mind after doing all the needful for the inhabitants of this place has not forgotten those of the district as the Lord Harris Travelling Dispensary for Daskroi testifies to the anxiety and concern shown by you towards them. Just as you were anxious for the health of the inhabitants of this city, in the same way you have taken a deep interest in the intellectual and moral progress of the rising generation of this province by founding the Shahpur boy's school and the Runchorelal Khadia girls' school, and prizes-lectures to promote public health, and to check the vice of using intoxicating drinks and drugs. We admire the pluck and zeal with which you have taken in hand the cause of temperance which has made a good progress under your guidance in this part of the world. You have thus been the chief means of industrial, intellectual, sanitary, charitable, and moral progress of this city, and we are therefore extremely thankful to the Government for the honourbestowed upon you, and hope that greater honours will be conferred on your generosity and benevolence take further strides in the near future. Your public and private charities speak volumes in your favor, and they are the silent but imposive monuments of the large-heartedness and benevolence of a man whom we pray, the Almighty may spare long to serve his country, to help the suffering and the needy, and do many other benevolent acts in the future as he has done in the past. With fervent prayers for your long life and happiness.—We, remain, &c.

After reading the address Mr. Manibhai explained, that though some time had elapsed since the nomination of the Honourable gentleman to the Legislative Council, delay in giving this mark of honour was caused by the illness of the honourable member, the intervening of the rainy season, and the occurrence of Pachusan holidays of the Jains and the Dosla holidays of the Parsis. He stated that though delay had been caused, the feelings expressed had continued unabated.

The Hon. R. B. Runchorelal Chotalal then replied in the following terms:—

Mr. Lely, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel much obliged to you all for your kind feelings towards me on this occasion. I am particularly grateful to my friends who have taken a leading part in to-night's entertainment. I am afraid I have not been able to do full justice to my duty as a member of the Legislative Council, but as his Excellency the Governor has been graciously pleased to re-nominate me to the post I shall try to do what my humble ability and advanced age might allow me to do, and I most respectfully tender my earnest thanks to his Excellency, for the honour he has done to me. In the address just read by my friend, Sheth Manibhai, a good deal is said more than what I deserve. I must, however, say that I feel highly gratified that the cotton mill industry has developed so much in this city. In 1859 I started the first cotton mill in Amedabad, containing only 2,500 spindles. At present the total number of spindles in Ahmedabad is not less than 3,00,000, and there are about 5,000 looms, giving employment to about 15,000 operatives. In connection with the cotton industry in India, I take this opportunity of saying that this country owes something to an European gentleman, Major George Fallijames, who long resided in Ahmedabad. He was the Commanding officer of the "Guzerat Irregular Horse, called, "Ressala" and lived in the house at present occupied by our worthy judge Mr. MacCorkell. It was he who long before 1850 got a detailed estimate of starting a mill of 500 spindles and 100 looms in India. It was a tempting scheme, and I got it published in a Vernacular paper in Ahmedabad, and wrote to a friend in Ahmedabad to move the leading Native bankers to start a mill here; but they declined to do so, saying that as the people in Bombay had not started any cotton mill there they would not do so here. Some-time after this I sent the papers on the subject to a gentleman by name Mr. James London in Broach who had just started a ginning factory there, and asked him to introduce the spinning industry. He sent those papers to England, and got anencouraging reply, which led him to start the first cotton mill in this part of the country. It was some time after this that the *first* cotton mill was started in Bombay by Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhai Dawur. This was followed by the Oriental spinning and weaving mill, started by Mr. Maneckjee Petit. It was soon after this that the first mill was started in Ahmedabad by me in 1859 which has been so far successful as to induce other friends to follow; and the Industry has increased about 120 times during the last 37 years here. Ahmedabad has been a manufacturing town from time immemorial, and I hope that in these days of keen competition our friends here will do their best to keep up the reputation of this city. As for the Municipal administration I am glad that my humble efforts to improve the sanitary condition of this ancient city meet with the approval of my fellow citizens. It is through the co-operation of my colleagues in the Municipality and kind support of the local officers that the scheme of water-supply has been carried out successfully. We are supplying good water at the rate of about 15 gallons per head at a cost of about 1¼ anna per 1,000 gallons, and the burden on the tax-payers averages about 5 to 6 annas per head per annum. Abundance of water is necessary to secure cleanliness, and therefore it is desirable that there should be a proper system of drainage to get rid of the waste water. The Ahmedabad Municipality has tried an experiment of underground drainage in a portion of the city, and about two years' trial shows that the scheme is sure to be successful in a sanitary point of view, and I hope the Municipality may be able to introduce the system in the whole city. The plans and designs are prepared by the eminent Sanitary Engineer Mr. Baldwin Latham, and we have had no hitch of any kind in working the drainage system. Drainage is a costly scheme, and although it is possible that the people will not object to pay a fair tax to meet this important sanitary want, it is the duty of the Municipality to make the burden on the people as light as possible. I think this can be done by utilizing the sewage for agricultural purpose. The money value of the manure derived from human excreta is stated to be about one rupee per head per annum, and if the Municipality can utilise all the manure thus produced by a population of 1,50,000 there must be a large revenue. It will require plenty of fresh water to dilute the sewage, and this can be got from the river Sabarmtti. The Municipality is making small experiment near the city by letting a small piece of land to professional vegetable producers with the required quantity of sewage and fresh water at the rate of Rs. 144 per beega or Rs. 250 per acre per annum. I beg to thank you very heartily for your favourable expressions in regard to some measures of medical relief I have been able to adopt, and for your very kind wishes for my health.

Mr. Lely, Commissioner, N. D., then addressed the assembly as follows: I wish to express on behalf of all present the pleasure they felt in meeting to do honour to their friend the Honorable R. B. Runchorelal Chotalal. There was a somewhat mythical person in English history, named Whittington, who thrice became Lord Mayor of London with the aid of a very intelligent cat. Mr. Runchorelal had attained equal dignity in his own country, for had he not thrice been called by the Queen's Government to the Legislative Council? and this distinction he had won not by the help of anyone else but solely by his own merits. We all know him as the father of the Ahmedabad mill industry; as the benevolent citizen, whose memory the Women and Children's Hospital, the Lord Harris Travelling Dispensary, and other works will long keep green. We know him, too, as the sagacious and successful local administrator, who has made the Ahmedabad Municipality one of the best managed in the country; and last, but not least, the valued counsellor of Government. It is such men as these that India wants. Such men as have made England great, and will, if they arise make India great as well—men not hasty in speech but wise in action; original but at the same time sober and practical, sympathizing with and knowing their own people, but yet of sufficient breadth of mind to appreciate the difficulties which beset every effort, however well designed, to do them good. Ladies and gentlemen, we all hope that Mr. Runchorelal may long be spaird to us and to Ahmedabad and to the whole Presidency, and that his children and children's children may follow in his steps.

After partaking of light refreshments, the party dispersed at 11-30 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HOSKING.)

SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY FOR MORTGAGE DEBT.

BAI DIWALI, WIDOW OF SADASHIV JEBHAI, VS. RAMKRISHNA SHIVSHANKER AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. G. K. Parekh, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. G. M. Tripathi, appeared for the defendants and respondents. The court held in this case that, where a mortgage recites that the mortgagee should enjoy profits in lieu of interest, and that at the end of the stipulated term, the property "is liable to be redeemed on payment of the money," but there is no agreement that, on the expiration of that period, the property is to be sold, the mortgage is a usufructuary mortgage, and the mortgagee is not entitled to sue to recover the money by sale of the mortgaged property.

Sir Charles, in giving the court's decision, said:—We think, and it is indeed practically admitted, that the terms of the mortgage in this case cannot be distinguished from those in the case of "Shaik Idrus vs. Abdul" (I. L. R., 16 Bom., 303.) The mortgage is a usufructuary one (the profits being taken in lieu of interest), and the term of the mortgage is for ten years. At the conclusion of that time the parties have agreed that "the land is liable to be redeemed on payment of the money," and there is no agreement that on the expiration of that period the property is to be sold. There is, however, a covenant as to what is to be done in case of let or hindrance being caused, which leads to the inference that an agreement for sale of the land was purposely omitted from the deed in its earlier part. As to the personal remedy, the same reasoning would seem to apply, but as to this remedy, the plaintiff has not sought it in her plaint, and the District Judge has refused an amendment of the plaint, and we see no reason to interfere with his decision in that respect. The cross-objection is not, we think, sustainable. The decree will, therefore, be confirmed with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

APPLICATION FOR DECLARATION OF MORTGAGE LIEN.

HASRAJ CHAUTHMAL, DECEASED, BY HIS SON VS. TEJA WALAD NATHU AND ANOTHER.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, District Judge of Khandesh. Mr. B. N. Bhajekar, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. N. G. Patvardhan, appeared for the defendants and respondents. Certain property having been attached in execution of a money decree, the plaintiff applied to have the same sold, subject to a charge for a sum less than the total amount due to him under a mortgage bond. The Court refused to declare his lien at all, but no sale took place, as the decree under execution was paid off. In a suit subsequently brought on the mort- gage bond, it was held that the plaintiff was not barred from claiming the total amount. This action was instituted by Hasraj Chauthmal in the year 1893 to recover Rs. 502-8-0, principal; and Rs. 458, interest due on a mortgage bond, dated March 5th, 1883, payable by instalments, alleging that the bond stipulated for payment of the whole amount immediately in case of default in payment of one or two instalments, and that default was made in payment of the second instalment on June 23rd, 1884, when the cause of action arose. Defendants answered *inter alia*, that in the year 1888, part of the property mortgaged to the plaintiff was attached by him in execution of a decree obtained on account of another debt: that plaintiff then applied that his mortgage should be recognized as a lien on the house when it was put up for sale: that this application was rejected on the ground that the mortgage bond itself was invalid as part of its consideration was a judgment-debt: that plaintiff had consequently relinquished this part of his mortgage: that, therefore, this suit was *res judicata*, and that it was also time-barred, as no steps had been taken to set aside the order then passed. The Joint Subordinate Judge of Dhulia found that a sum of Rs. 757-12-9 was due by defendants to plaintiff, and passed a decree for plaintiff for that amount, providing that in the event of default being made in payment of the said sum within six months, the amount be realized by sale of the mortgaged property. In appeal the District Judge of Khandesh found that plaintiff was bound by the relinquishment he made in 1887, and accordingly amended the decree of the lower Court by substituting Rs. 415 for Rs. 757-12-0, and in other respects confirmed it.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said:—We do not consider that because in the execution proceedings plaintiff asked to have the property sold subject to a charge for a sum less than the total amount that was due under the mortgage bond, he is barred from claiming in this suit that total amount. In the execution proceedings he could not have recovered the amount that had been included in the mortgage bond by way of compromise and satisfaction of a decree, since that compromise had not been certified to the Court. In point of fact, the Court refused to declare his lien at all, and there was no sale as the decree under execution was paid-off. We amend the decree of the lower appellate Court by restoring that of the Court of first instance, with costs in this, and the lower appellate Court on the defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HOSKING.)

SUIT TO SET ASIDE A SURVEY OFFICER'S DECISION.

VITHAL RAMCHANDRA WAGLE BY HIS SONS AND HEIRS VS. ALI SAHEB WALAD KHACHU JAVALE.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri. Mr. V. G. Bhandarker appeared for the appellant and original defendant No. 2; and Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, appeard for the fist and third plaintiffs and respondents. Their lordships held in this case that the decision of the Survey Officer as to tenure is not a final and conclusive one, and the entry as to rent is only final when it specifies the rent payable according to the provisions of Section 33 of the Khoti Act. The person affected by such decision is not bound to bring a suit to have it reversed or modified, but when the nature and amount of rent payable depends upon the tenure, it is always open to him as a defendant, when sued in a Civil Court for rent, to plead that the decision and the entry of his tenure is wrong, and to ask the Court to determine the correct nature of his tenure.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said:—This was a suit to recover Makta based on an entry made by the Survey Officer, who had decided that the defendant was an occupancy tenant. The defence was that the entry of tenure was wrong inasmuch as the defendant was a quasi-dharekhari, liable only to pay rent as such. The lower appellate Court refused to consider the evidence adduced by the defendant in support of his plea on the ground that the entry specifying the nature and amount of rent payable by the defendant to the khot was an entry made under Section 17 of the Khoti Act, and was conclusive and final evidence of the libaility thereby established. In our opinion this is wrong. The decision of the Survey Officer as to tenure is not a final and conclusive one, and the entry as to rent is only final when it specifies the rent payable according to the provisions of Section 33. If in the present case the defendant can prove that he is a quasi-dharekari, then the entry that he is to pay Makta will not be in accordance with Section 33, and will not be final and conclusive. To hold that, because the Survey Officer has fixed the amount of rent payable by a person on the assumption of the existence of a certain tenure, that person connot show that that assumed tenure does not exist, would have the effect of giving the decision as to tenure a finality, which the law does not give it, and which we have repeatedly ruled it has not got. It has been argued that, because Section 21 declars that the decision of tenure shall be binding till reversed or modified by a final decree of a competent Court, the person affected thereby is bound to bring a suit within a certain time to set the decision aside, and that he cannot raise the point by a plea as a defendant. We do not think that this is a correct way of interpreting the section. In our opinion when the nature, and amount of rent payable depends upon the tenure, it is always open to a defendant when sued in a Civil Court for rent to plead that the decision of the Survey Officer and the entry of his tenure is wrong, and to ask the Court to determine the correct nature of his tenure. We, therefore, refer the following issues to the lower appellate Court for it to find on:—1. Is the appellant a Daspatkari of all or any of the lands in suit? 2. If so, what rent is he liable to pay in respect thereof? Fresh evidence can be given if the judge considers it necessary. In dealing with the first issue, the Court should bear in mind that it lies on the defendant to prove that he has the right he claims. The findings should be certified within two months.

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BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held, on Thursday, the 24th instant, Dr. J Gerson da Cunha, Vice-President, in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. J. MacDonald, K. R. Cama, Camrudin Amirudin, J. J. Mody, S. T. Bhandare, J. S. Sanjgire, H. M. Bhadkamkar, A. H. Nuzar, Rev. R. Scott, and Hon'ble J. U. Yajnik, honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The honorary secretary informed the meeting that Mr. J. V. Vaz, Veterinary Overseer, N.-W. P., a non-resident member of the society, had sent from Babugarh, a snake in a bottle. Mr. Vaz writes that the natives know it as "dhawan." It is very poisonous, and is believed to be the fastest runner among snakes. When irritated, or about to make an attack, it lays hold of anything by the mouth, and lashes its tail to and fro like a horse whip forcibly used.

Mr. Mahadeva Rajaram Bodas, M.A., LL.B., then read a paper on a historical sketch of Indian logic.

The following is an abstract of the paper:—

Mr. Bodas began by quoting a remark of Neberweg, that "the foundation of logic as a science is a work of the Greek mind, which, equally removed from the hardness of the Northern, and the softness of the oriental harmoniously united power and impressibility." Neiburh likewise ascribed the close similarity between Greek and Indian philosophies to an importation of the former into India at the time of the Greco-Macedonic kings of Bactria. Such sweeping assertions, however, were due to an imperfect knowledge of the Nyaya and Vaiseshika systems, and a closer study of Indian philosophy is already producing a conviction among European scholars, that it is tolerably indigenous and self-consistent. The safest way for the present is to suppose, as Max Muller does, that both the Hindu and Greek currents of philosophic thought were autochthonic and independent. The fact, for instance, that Indian logic retained a close similarity to pre-Aristotelian dialectics till the latest time showed that Aristotle's writings exercised no influence in India, a thing highly unprobable if there had been frequent intercourse between the two countries. It is possible to write a history of Nyaya and Vaiseshika systems, but such a history implies many things which may not find universal acceptance. For instance, the idea that philosophical speculations in India were the spontaneous brain creations of a few mystic Brahmins dreaming in seclusion from the world must be abandoned for ever. There is no reason why philosophy in India, as in other civilized countries, should not have been gradually evolved out of a few broad principles by a succession of writers. Systems of philosophy are as open to outside influences as any other branch of science or literature, and we shall accordingly find Nyaya and Vaiseshika systems formed in the same way. The want of reliable historical data is, however, a great difficulty in writing such a history. Not only are the dates of the principal writers and their works unknown, but even the existence of some of them as historical personages is doubted. Many of these works again are not yet found, while very few of those that are available have been critically studied. European scholars are still occupied with Vedic and antiquarian researches, while as to native pundits the very notion of a history of philosophy is foreign to their mind. Works like Sarava Darshiana Sangraha and Shad-Darshana-Samuchchaya show that the historical view possessed no charm to native writers. The value of a history of philosophy will be appreciated by those who know how much our knowledge of Greek philosophy is deepened by the accounts left by Plato, Xenophone, and Thucydides. Systems as well as individual doctrines are the products not of personal caprice or mere accident, but of a long chain of antecedent causes. They are, in fact, the tangible manifestations of various latent forces, which mould the character and history of the nation. There could have been no Aristotle without a Plato or a Socrates, and no Socrates without the Sophists. A knowledge of this sequence is therefore necessary. Besides, theories and schools are often the work, not of one individual or age, but of a succession of thinkers, who fashion and refashion them as it were, till they become worthy of general acceptance. A complete history of Indian systems of philosophy is not possible at present, but even a crude attempt of the kind will give a truer insight into such system than a study of isolated works. The necessity of such a history is all the greater in the case of systems like Nyaya and Vaiseshika, which are overloaded with an enormous mass of scholastic surplusage, and which are not surrounded by the halo of religion, which makes the Vedanta and other theological systems so attractive to students of philosophy. Philosophy is the stronghold of Hinduism, and the system of Nyaya may be called the back-bone of Hindu philosophy. A study of Nyaya and Vaiseshika is a necessary step to a proper understanding of most of the other systems, since they not only adopt their method and arguments, but often borrow their peculiar doctrines and terminology.

After summing up the main features of the two systems, the lecturer went on to say:—"What specially distinguishes the Vaiseshikas is their remarkable power of analysis, so much, so that their system may be appropriately called analytical philosophy. No doubt the process of analysis is sometimes carried to an extreme, where it ends into fruitless divisions and distinctions, but its influence on philosophic speculations in general must have been enormous. It is this feature of the Vaiseshika system that has made it the source of all liberal thought in Indian philosophy. None are so unrestrained in their speculations, and none such powerful critics of time-worn prejudices as the followers of Kanada. No wonder then that they were looked upon with distrust by orthodox schools, and were labelled Arana-Vainashikas (Semi-Buddhists) by their opponents. The Vaiseshikas never declared any open revolt against the orthodox faith, but the tendency of their doctrines was none the less unmistakable. As the devout Lord Bacon produced in course of time a Hume and a Voltaire, so the Vaiseshika doctrines led ultimately to heresies like those of Buddhists and the Jains. "The lecturer then explained why Indian systems of philosophy are primarily religious, and how this feature of theirs make them heterogeneous. All the systems except the Sankhya and, perhaps, also the Vaiseshika appear to be of a post-Buddhistic origin. The attacks of Buddhistic reformers must have been the most potent factor in inducing the Brahmins to formulate their own views in a clear systematic form. Hence the literature of these systems makes its first appearance in about 5th century, B.C.; and a history of it naturally commences at this time. These general observations were intended to clear some misconceptions that often prevent a proper study of Indian philosophy. Turning to the two logical systems of Nyaya and Vaiseshika, the lecturer said:—"Roughly speaking, the literature of the Nyaya and Vaiseshika systems extends over a period of twenty-three centuries, that is, from about the fourth century, B C, till a very recent time, of which the last two hundred years not being distinguished by any original works may be left out of account. The remaining twenty or twenty-one centuries may be divided into three periods—the first from about 400, B. C. to 500, A. C. The second from thence 1,300, A. C., and the third after that till the end of the last century. The only known representatives of the first period are the two collections of aphorisms going under the name of Gatama and Kanada, respectively, and perhaps, the Scholium of Prasastapada also; but there must have existed other works now lost. The second period is pre-eminently distinguished by a series of commentaries on these Sutras beginning with Vatsyayana and comprising several works of acknowledged authority. The third period saw the introduction of independent treatises and commentaries on them, which, at last, dwindled down into short manual, like Tarka Sangraha and Tarakakaumudi. These periods also mark three successive stages of development of the two systems. The first may be called the age of formation of the doctrines in the Sutras, the second that of their elaboration by commentators, and the third that of their systematization by writers of special treatises. The first period is characterized by great originality and freshness, the second by ingenuity and fulness of detail, and the third by scholastic subtelty, ultimately leading to decadence. These divisions may sometimes overlap, for as we have special treatises like Tarikaraksha and Saptapatharthi before the fourteenth century. So we have commentaries on the Sutras like Shankara-Misha's, Upsharaana Viswanata Vritti written afterwards. This does not, however, affect our general conclusion that the writings of the fourteenth century and onwards are in marked contrast with those of the preceding age. The periods may have varied a little in time in the case of the Vaiseshkas system, but the order is the same. Besides the mutual relations of these two systems also appear to have changed at different times. During the first period they seem to have been two different systems, independent in origin, but treating of the same topics and often borrowing from each other. Vatsyayana regards them as supplementary. In the second period however, they seem to have become some what antagonistic partly owing to an accumulation of points of difference between the two, and partly also on account of the alliance of the Vaiseshkas with the Buddhists. The third period saw the amalgamation of the two systems, and we came across many works like Taraka Sangraha for instance, in which the authors have attempted to select the best portions of each, and construct from these fragments a harmonious system of their own. This is a curious phenomenon, no doubt, and we do not yet sufficiently know the causes which brought about these successive changes in the attitude of the exponents of these two systems towards each other; but the fact is important in as much as it must have been a powerful factor in moulding both of them. At any rate, it accounts for the difficulty which every student meets with at the threshold, whether to regard these systems as really supplementary, or antagonistic to each other. They are spoken as both, and yet no Sanskrit writer seems to have perceived the inconsistency of doing so. The only explanation that can at present be suggested is that the twins, after quarrelling for some time, reunited under the influence of a reaction." The lecturer then entered into a discussion at considerable length of the evidence available for determining the probable dates of Gotama und Kanada. A distinction must be made at the outset between the Sutras, the systems and the individual doctrines. Particular doctrines must have been current long before the systems were formed, while the systems themselves may have existed years before Gotama and Kanada thought of composing their aphorisms. No inference can therefore be drawn from supposed references in the Sutras as to the origin of the systems or of individual doctrines. The way in which these were revolved must have been something like this: "First, bold thinkers started theories of their own on the burning questions of the day, and then these theories after much discussion were christalized into specific doctrines, such as those of intermate union and non existant effect. The ancient Upainshads, abound in passages in which we find such definite principles being actually worked out from a mass of general speculations. The next step is for some eminent teacher to adopt and develop a few of these doctrines, so as to form a school which might in time grow up into a system. The difference between a school and a system is that of degree only. A school adopts a theory about a particular phenomenon, while a system aims at explaining consistently the whole order of nature by reducing several of these theories into harmony. Andulomi Kashakritsna, Badari, and many others, whose names occur in the philosophical Sutra seem to have been founders of such schools which preceded the regular systems. The system when thus formed required an authoritative exposition, and many must have been the failures of inferior persons before a master-mind like Gotama or Kanada could produce a work that would live unto futurity. The present Sutras of Kanada and Gotama must therefore be regarded as representing the end rather than the commencement of this evolutionary process. They did not originate the systems; they only stereotyped them by giving them as it were a body and, shape." Many Vaiseshika doctrines, and perhaps the system also existed prior to the rise of Buddhism, but nothing definite can be said about its age, or as to the date of Kanada's work. The latter, however, appear to have been composed after the Brahma-Sutras of Badarayana and the Mimansa Sutras of Jaimini, since they largely borrow from those works. The Vedanta and the Mimansa Sutra may be assigned for the present to the 5th or the earlier part of the 4th century, and Kanada's work therefore was composed after this, and before the 5th century, A.C., the date of Vatsyayana who quotes him. The date of Prasastapada, the first scholiast on Kanada's work, is equally uncertain, but he, too, must have lived before the 5th century, A.C., if it is true, that the six categories mentioned by Vatsyayana were first enumerated by him and not by Kanada. The lecturer explained in detail his reasons of supposing that Kan

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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FOR SALE:
ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London
One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

THE price of Consols in London declined ¼ per cent. yesterday, say to 109 3-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 115. No further withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England took place; but from the beginning of the week they sum up £925,000; which from the 1st of the month they have aggregated £3,625 mainly for North America. The Bank of England rate still stood at 3 per cent.; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was unaltered, at 2¼ per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was further put up ⅛th, to 2 3-8 per cent. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8th, to £62 11-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at 30 5-16d. per oz.; and from New York, also, quotations for the metal come unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie consist of £150,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold for Bombay. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower yesterday, at 101¼; Paris Exchange on London remaining at fcs. 25·18¼.

No financial news under to-day's date is to hand through Reuter owing to an interruption in the telegraphic lines.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, one of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 37½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 35⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm; and Linseed at 32⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet but steady; Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales including 200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 11-16d.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline was 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 4 27-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 6,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 52,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales more, at 57,000 bales. The week's Imports were 4,000 bales greater, at 25,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 37,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 386,000 bales.

A decline of 1-8th cent per lb. took place yesterday in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York at 8 7-16 cents per lb.; and December Futures were 4 points lower, at 8·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales, compared with 29,000 bales last year, and 37,000 bales the year before, on the corresponding day.

No later advices than the above have come to hand from Liverpool or New York, owing to the interruption in the telegraphic lines.

Beyond the purchase of 600 bales of Bengal at Rs. 175¼-7 by exporters, no business whatever has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, the Mills having been entirely out of the market. The feeling, however, has remained steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone, with the usual moderate export business passing, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have become firm and the price of Gujerat Rape has advanced 2 as. per cwt., say to Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt., but there has been no increase in the volume of business reported for shippers' account, and other quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,233	bales.
Wheat	5,882	cwts.
Linseed	933	"
Rapeseed	4,025	"
Gingelly seed	698	"
Castor seed	540	"
Rice	3,718	"

FREIGHTS are steady, but no fresh transactions of importance have transpired. The last business done for October was at 8s. 6d. and for November at 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opend this morning with a quiet but steady feeling at 1s. 2 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No important amount of business was transacted either way, and rates closed on the opening level as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 11-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates which opened at 106⅛ for cash and the near settlement, and at 106 1-8 for the October account, receded 1-8th per cent. in the nearer positions and 1-16th for October, for 3½ per Cents, at which they closed; 102 ¼ being named for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—The market was dull not to say lifeless, and we have only to report an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill; a decline of Rs. 50 in Bombay and Burma in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the second, and Rs. 25 in Dhun Mills.

[P. S.—27th September.—A notice from Reuter's telegram office of this morning's date, states that yesterday's Liverpool and New York messages had not been received owing to interruptions on the English and Continental land lines.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 25.
Cunningham, Brig-Genl, Bo Dist Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 25.
Braid, Capt, Bengal, R A, off leave, to Agra.

SEPTEMBER 26.
Jacob, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Deesa.
Birch, Capt, Ms, and Bo Insp Army Signalling, on duty, to Quetta.
Cunningham, Brig-Genl, Bo Dist Staff, on duty to Aden.
Macneece, Surg-Majo, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Aden.
Harcourt, Lt, Bo, 2nd R W Fus, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Caillard, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to London.
Capes, Lt, Bo, 17th Bo Infy, from duty, to Bhuj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

1. Company Drill, at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend, will be held at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) on the ground in rear of the Gocukdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.
Dress:—Any. Arms, &c., will be issued on the ground.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their carbines.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Robertson; next for duty, Lieut. Payne.

No. 1 Company.
2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Corpl. Traylen; next for duty, Sergt. Hyde.
3. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at Fort Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.
4. Orderly Sergt. for the week, Sergt. Coates; next for duty, Sergt. Moffatt.
5. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.
6. The Gymnasium class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters on Wednesday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.
1. A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Byculla Head-quarters on Saturday 3rd October. Admission.—Member and two Ladies Rs. 2. Non-Members Rs. 3. Extra Ladies Re. 1 each.
Tickets may be obtained from:—
Coy. Sergt. Major S. W. Chart, Victoria Terminus.
Sergt. D. A. Flinders, Corps Club, Fort.
Sergt. J. J. Marslands, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.
Corpl. G. D. Traylen, Messrs. Rose and Co., Fort.
2. Members who are interested in forming a tug-of-war team to represent the Corps in the forth coming Gymkhana sports are requested to meet the Adjutant at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 9 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG—September 21, at Broadview, Gourangdi, the wife of Edgar C. Agabeg, of a son.
HANCOCK—September 18, at Amreli, the wife of Lieut. F. de B. Hancock, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
SOMERS-EVE—September 24, at Bellary, the wife of J. F. Somers-Eve, D.P.W., of a daughter.
TRAISH—September 12, at Ellore, the wife of Mr. C. W. Traish, Madras Public Works, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—WHITE—September 22, at Holy Trinity Church Murree, by the Revd. E. J. Warlow, M. A., Chaplain of Murree, assisted by the Revd. H. W. T. Plowman, M. A., Chaplain of the Murree Galies. Captain John Burnard Edwards, D. S. O., Central India Horse, eldest son of R. M. Edwards, Esq., B. C. S., retired, to Mildred Amy Lillian, eldest daughter of the late P. J. White, Esqr., Oudh Commission.
TOBIN—COPCUTT—September 21, at the Palace Church, Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, Walter James Tobin, Commissarial Department, to Edith Blanche, second daughter of Christopher Copcutt, S. I. Ry., Chittor.

DEATH.

HARRISS—September 21, at 113, Ripon St., Calcutta, of sun fever and complications, A. E. Harris, Esq., Solicitor.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1896.

FEVERS of various designations have for years past prevailed in Bombay at certain seasons. They have been especially rife since the subsoil waters have been dangerously augmented in volume by the doubling of the extraneous water-supply before the completion of the drainage system provided means to discharge the waste into the sea. As the inflow from Tansa has been steadily adding five millions of gallons per diem to the subsoil water for four years past, the state of things has been a source of great anxiety to the Health Department, and warnings in the quarterly reports have been constant and urgent. Unfortunately the warnings have been little heeded. The drainage schemes of some of the most insanitary parts of the city have been hung up or postponed, even when after long delays they received the formal sanction of the Corporation. Over two years ago the works for the introduction of the Shone system in Colaba were begun. They are not yet completed by the construction of house-connections, and no one can say when they will be. In March 1895 a scheme for the construction of proper sewers in the large and overcrowded ward of Mandvie was drawn up by the Drainage Engineer. It has been hung up ever since, and Mandvie has to cope with a very unwelcome type of fever, with an old flat bottomed sewer silted up by the road-washings during the monsoon. It is not a cesspool, as has been said; it is not connected with the houses of the district; but for drainage purposes it is well-nigh useless. The condition of the drains and gullies that should be relieved by it gives employment to some hundreds of halalcores in the vain effort to clean them and keep them clean. But this is not all. Continuous flushing is rendered impossible by the absence of the necessary water communications. When the Tansa supply was brought into Chinchpoogly early in 1892, the Water Engineer pointed out that to make it available for all parts of the city the indispensable additions should be made to the sub-mains so as to distribute the water equally to all parts of the city. A carefully prepared scheme for this purpose was drawn up by Mr. Tomlinson, and submitted by the Municipal Commissioner. It met with strenuous opposition, and nothing has been done to facilitate the distribution of water throughout the City from that day to this. A Committee, it is true, spent many months in considering the scheme, and eventually reported in its favour. The Corporation accepted the report, but it all ended in nothing. Mr. Tomlinson, largely influenced by the impossibility of getting even the most necessary measures sanctioned, accepted an engagement as Chief Engineer at Singapore. His departure furnished a new reason for delay in carrying out a scheme the importance of which was self-evident. It was ingeniously suggested that possibly his successor—not yet arrived from England—might disapprove of the scheme. The net result is that nothing has been done, and now, when there is a scare of plague in Mandvie, it is impossible to carry out the desire of the Health Department, that the sewers should be continuously flushed. Thus with five million gallons going waste into the subsoil every day, an endangered district cannot obtain water required for the continual flushing of a scandalously defective sewerage system.

The mischief and the danger are not confined to Mandvie, with its population of nearly forty thousand souls. There are other areas as populous and as overcrowded whose drainage system is equally defective, while the abundant water-supply brought to the city at great cost cannot be utilised for their relief, because the connecting mains so urgently pressed for during the last four years have been withheld. If it be necessary to flush and cleanse Mandvie in presence of a new and unexpected peril, it is very desirable to do the same in many districts as populous and as badly equipped in the matter of drains. If they be deprived even in part of their present insufficient supply of water to meet the wants of the particular district which has suddenly obtained such undesirable notoriety, the danger which is said to impend over one of the congested districts might visit all. We are now in presence of the inevitable outcome of a policy of obstructing the most essential measures of sanitation by the Standing Committee and the Corporation. Only two years ago the Standing Committee crippled the Health Department by arbitrarily compelling a reduction of over a lakh in the Budget estimate submitted by the Municipal Commissioner as essential to the proper sanitation of the city. The Health Department has suffered seriously from the diminution of means, occasioned by that act of suicidal economy suggested on the spur of the moment by a Councillor who was in due course rewarded by election to the post of President of the Corporation. For some time past there has been a growing apprehension that the results of surrendering the affairs of the city into the hands of men, who, however well-meaning, possess neither the experience nor the capacity required in the governing body of a great industrial seaport, with nearly a million of inhabitants, would sooner or later make themselves felt. That foreboding has now been realised. It is precisely these men, who have so signally failed to understand the requirements of their position, deeming their day's work done when they succeeded in defeating or delaying works of vital moment to the health and well-being of the second city in the Empire who have contrived to create a scare that may possibly lead to consequences which they will be the first to deplore. With the statistics within reach which showed that in a particular district the deaths from all causes amongst a population of 37,000 were three score in a week, they asserted that three hundred had died of the "plague." The spectacle of medical men vying with each other in spreading alarm, which they must have known was calculated to aggravate the danger, was far from edifying. The exaggeration was so evident, that the scare so recklessly created subsided when the facts were subjected to examination. The assertion that the whole district was panic-stricken, that houses were abandoned, that the people were migrating to distant countries, were found to have their only basis in the excited imagination of the speakers. There was no panic, and no migration, for there was no cause for either. The ordinary malarial fever which prevails at this season, has been more fatal than the bubonic new fever, which already begins to abate; the new cases are few, and are of a milder type.

A SUGGESTION has been made that the bubonic fever in question, whatever be its exact nature, is not only "the plague," but that it has come from Hongkong. It is as well to point out that the Hongkong outbreak was stamped out in July 1894. The houses in the Chinese quarter, where the epidemic swept off three thousand victims, were destroyed by fire, and pulled down; the ground was levelled and terraced, and re-building was strictly supervised by the local Government. To induce the Chinese to submit to these drastic measures, the military were turned out, and a gunboat anchored off the infected quarter, and cleared for action. Ninety miles off in Canton the same plague at the same time swept off 100,000 victims, the Chinese sanitary measures being practically *nil*. The symptoms of the Hongkong plague were pronounced by the experts to be akin to typhoid, with the addition of glandular swellings in the armpits, groin, and neck. It differed materially from the European plagues of centuries ago. In many cases the attack was so sudden that a man while walking or working in the best of health and spirits, would fall prostrate in a moment, and die in a few minutes, while the swellings were just beginning to show. This description is taken from the reports of the British, French, and Japanese specialists to their respective Governments. Bubonic fever is a very faint shadow indeed of the "Black Death."

THE measure of success attending the strenuous exertions of the Municipal executive to stamp out the disease in Mandvie, supplemented by steps to prevent its appearance in other localities, will relieve the anxiety momentarily caused by reckless and irresponsible rhetoric. Those who have been glibly talking of the "plague" being in our midst might form some idea of the reality if they read a letter of the *Times'* correspondent, dated July 18, giving an account of the outbreak and its suppression in our Chinese dependency. "The loss to Hongkong is incalculable. The port has been boycotted all over the world—rigorously quarantined in Asia, Australia, America, and Europe; this means a colossal volume of trade taken away. Steamers have avoided the port, if possible, and if unable through contracts to keep out, they have in many cases refused passengers and cargo, only unloading there and doing mail business. The bubonic plague has shattered the prosperity of Hongkong." While the revenue of the Colony was reduced to two millions, the expense entailed by the measures necessary to cope with the epidemic was a million dollars. Shattered prosperity with enormous expenditure is what an epidemic of plague means to a seaport.

IT is a matter of common observation that the general expansion of commerce and the increase of facilities for the interchange of commodoties often has the effect of almost entirely stamping out small local industries here and there. New factors in trade competition are introduced, and they result in the survival, if not always of the fittest, at least of the cheapest. An instance of this is afforded in regard to an industry in a part of India which, although not in the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay, ethnographically belongs to Western India. We refer to *al* dyeing in the Central Provinces, regarding which some interesting particulars are given in a recent number of the Agricultural Ledger. A few years back, many parts of the Central Provinces were noted for the large cultivation of *al*. But the introduction of the cheaper and less durable analine dyes has almost entirely driven *al* dyes out of the market, and the cultivation has shrunk to insignificant proportions; and is now confined to very limited areas situated in a few localities. The value of the crop would appear to be about Rs. 50, and the expenses of cultivation about Rs. 40 an acre. The gross produce amounts to about 700lb. of root to the acre. The thinner portions of the root are reputed to be more valuable than the thicker parts These figures are, however, but rough estimates, as the statistics furnished by different officers vary within wide limits. In point of fact there is now so little *al* cultivation that a basis of solid fact is difficult to obtain, and many witnesses have merely indistinct memories of cultivation long ago abandoned. The cloth printing industry formerly flourished in the Central Provinces, but the importation of a cheaper line of goods has inflicted a fatal blow on the industry. A generation ago a thriving business was carried on at Marwara and Kymori, in the Jabalpur District, where now only a few households of Chhipas remain. The mixture used for cloth printing consists of a seer of gum dissolved in a little water and mixed together with one-eighth of a seer of powdered alum, a tola of turmeric and a tola of gheru powder in a couple of seers of water.

THERE are compensations. While some indigenous industries are unable to survive the changed commercial conditions of the time, others are brought into being by the same agency. It appears by no means unlikely that a flourishing industry may be established in Burma, in the sun-hemp found in large quantities in the Province. A sample sent to the Imperial Institute for examination has been most favourably reported on. Mr. E. C. Collyer, to whom the sample was referred, expressed the opinion that the hemp would sell freely on the London Market. The fibre is strong, bold, and clear, of a somewhat dull colour, and 36 to 40 inches in height. Mr. Collyer fixes the value at between £16-10 and £17 a ton, adding that if it was more carefully prepared than the sample sent its value would be £2 or £3 more. Messrs. Puddy and Co. reported that the fibre would be quite saleable on the London market, and stated that if they had a shipment in hand they could obtain from £16 to £16-10 per ton for it. The *Hibiscus cannabinus*, which this hemp closely resembles, has been proposed as a substitute for jute in some districts of India, where the latter is not cultivated, and is found to be superior to jute of average quality. It is evident that the much-talked-of rhea fibre will have a good many rivals in the market.

A COMPLAINT has reached us from a resident of Bombay respecting the arbitrary action of the income-tax authorities towards him. He is in receipt of a regular salary, and after he had been out from Home some months without any application being made to him for payment of income-tax, he wrote to the authorities stating this, and asking them to send in a claim. They accordingly did so, and the amount due was paid. Shortly afterwards he received a demand for payment of tax for a year, over nine months of which were still to come. Believing that the tax could not be levied in advance, he did not comply with the order, and the result was that he received shortly afterwards a peremptory demand for the tax, with a fine of half the amount in addition. Failing immediate payment a distraint was threatened. Upon matters being represented to the authorities, the fine was cancelled on condition that the tax for the whole twelve months was forthwith paid. In order to save further trouble he paid the amount. But he considers he has a distinct grievance against the authorities for peremptorally claiming payment nine months ahead, and giving him no option save that of a distraint upon his goods. The wonder is that he did not appeal against the order, the legality of which is, to say the least, doubtful.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution on the working of the Railway Police in the Bombay Presidency expresses the disappointment of his Excellency the Governor that a considerable rise in the number of cases has been accompanied by a general fall in the percentage of convictions. The number of pending cases on both the B. B. and C. I. and Rajputana-Malwa Railways and the G. I. P. Railway has also increased, the number on the latter Railway being especially high compared to the number of cases disposed of. The rise in the number of cases on the G. I. P. Railway has been attended with a decrease in the number of persons arrested and a rise in the percentage of persons convicted; but on the other two lines there has been a rise in the number of arrests, and in the case of the Southern Maratha Railway a fall in the percentage of convictions. There is no satisfactory way of accounting for these fluctuations, and any attempt to do so borders on the absurd. The effort is frequently made by youthful officers only to be pooh-poohed by their superiors, who either offer no explanation at all or else some time-worn theory long since exploded. Mr. F. L. Charles, Acting Commissioner of the Southern Division, is the first officer unconnected with the force who deals with the G. I. P. R. Police report, and he considers it altogether unsatisfactory. Then the late Colonel Humfrey in forwarding it did not express any opinion on it; but it must be admitted that the police on the G. I. P. Ry. has been well administered in at least one respect, in that a system of special duty constables travelling with all night trains has been introduced with the result that many thefts from passengers have been prevented. Complaints are made as to the want of proper police lines, and steps are to be taken to enforce their erection. But on the Southern Mahratta Railway the want of official police quarters is more acutely felt than elsewhere, and Colonel Humfrey characterised the indifference of the Railway Company in this respect as "little short of disgraceful." The Superintendent drew attention to the insufficient lighting of carriages on the Hospet and Harihar Section, and as negligence of this description facilitates theft to a very great extent, it was hoped by Colonel Humfrey that early steps to remove the evil would be taken. The attention of Government had been drawn to this in a previous year's report. The Superintendent, Mr. Duggan, also points to the fact that throughout the year only about half-

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FOREIGN PRESS ON MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The foreign Press generally disapprove of Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool speech, and regard his proposals as impracticable.

RUSSIAN FLEET OFF THE BOSPHORUS.

The Russian Fleet is cruising off the mouth of the Bosphorus.

THE MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS AT EGUIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Advices received by the mail state that the number of Armenians massacred at Eguin by the Kurds on the 15th and 16th instant, amounts to upwards of one thousand.

FURTHER MASSACRE AT DIVRIG.

It is reported that one hundred Armenians have been massacred at Divrig in the same district.

UNEASINESS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

SEPT. 26.

Considerable uneasiness continues to be felt at Constantinople, and many Mussalmans are sending away their families.

PROMOTION OF THE SIRDAR KITCHENER.

LONDON, SEPT 25.

The Sirdar Kitchener has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

NATIVE LOYALTY.

AN EXCELLENT PROPOSAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The following letter has been written by Nawab Loharu, for the consideration of Native Chiefs :—We all remember the happy occasions which have imbued Indian subjects in general, and Indian Chiefs in particular, with sentiments of deepest loyalty and devotion towards the Queen-Empress.

The visit of the Prince of Wales in 1876 showed the lively interest which her Majesty and Royal Family personally take in the welfare of their Indian subjects, and a hearty and enthusiastic reception was given by the Indian chiefs and princes to the illustrious visitor.

The memorable Imperial assemblage in a subsequent year, which was attended by the chiefs and princes from all parts of India, had the effect of inseparably uniting the Empire under the banner of her Majesty. Again, in the year of the Jubilee the Indian chiefs took a prominent part in the display of enthusiasm, loyalty, and devotion, and sent congratulatory messages, which were most graciously acknowledged, by her Majesty. Now we have in view the glorious prospect of unprecedented rejoicing.

We are approaching the sixtieth year of the beneficent rule of her Majesty. To these twenty years of peace and prosperity, moral and material progress, there is no parallel in the history of the world. The princes and chiefs of India will take a conspicuous part in displaying their enthusiasm and rejoicing on the occasion, and I take this opportunity to bring forward for their consideration a proposal, which, in my opinion, should form a necessary part of the programme, and I trust that in doing so I shall be only representing their express wishes, and the proposal will meet with a ready assent. The organisation of the Imperial Service troops is one of the strongest ties that bind the Native States with the Imperial Government, and I have to propose that a selected body, consisting of representatives of all Imperial Service contingents, may be sent to England to celebrate the occasion, and, on an appointed date, to form a part of the escort of the Queen-Empress. This imposing spectacle will show that the interests and sympathies of the Princes of India are united with those of the British Government. I take this early opportunity of circulating the proposal, so that the matter may be conveniently considered by the States concerned, and arrangements may be made to obtain the sanction of Government, and to settle the details of the affair with respect to the selecting of proper representatives of the several contingents and their being sent to England.

THE JAINS' PALITANA GRIEVANCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WANKANER, SEPT. 20.

A large and influential gathering of the Jains was held here to consider what means should be taken against the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and his officials for their unnecessary religious obstructions on the Shatrunja Mountain. The principal Jains showed their deep regret, and it was finally resolved to request Sheth Anandji Kalianji to take prompt measures against the Thakore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind left here, yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 25.

German mail steamer Oldenberg, from Aden arrived.

German steamer Bayern, from China arrived.

SEPT. 27.

French mail steamer Melbourne, from Bombay and Ville de la Ciotah, from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	30 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sale's of Cotton	52,000	Bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imporst of Cotton	25,000	"
" " " Surats	nil	
" Stock of Cotton	386,000	"
" " Surats	45,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, Perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.

Cable Loanda, Benguela, interrupted.

Cable Mombasa, Zanzibar, restored.

Amoor route, interrupted near Krasdnoiarsk.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes, at Mauritius, at noon on Tuesday, the 29th instant and at Zanzibar at noon, on Monday, the 28th instant.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

THE POONA RACES.

THE CUP DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

TO-DAY was a big day at the races. The principal event on the card was the "Governor's Cup," in which very great interest was centered. There was a very large assemblage on the Grand Stand, which was quite full, while the crowds who lined the course on both sides of the ropes near the stand were much larger than on the two previous days of the meeting. The following are details of the racing :—

1ST RACE.—"The Dealer's Plate." Rs. 500. For all Arabs landed after 1st August, 1895. Weight.—For age. Penalties—Winners : once, 7lbs ; twice, 10lbs ; thrice, 1st. Allowances.—Maidans on 1st May, 1890, 5lbs ; maidens, 5lbs ; Galloways, 7lbs ; accumulative. Winner of this race to be sold for Rs. 1,600. Entrances. —15th May, Rs. 25 ; 15th July, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 75, with Rs. 25 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 19th September. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr D E Sasson's g a gal Gwarry, 8st, Mahomed Gunza	1
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a b Vanity, 8st 11lb, Southall	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Umballa, 8st 10lbs, Soda	3
Mr Hassummya Rahimtula's j a h Dahman, 8st 11lb, Kamad	0

Betting : 1 to 3 on Gwarry ; 3 to 1 against Vanity ; 4 to 1 against Umballa ; and 5 to 1 against Dhaman.

Gwarry got away, and soon had a two-lengths lead from Vanity, never being headed, and won easily by two lengths. Time—1 min. 25½ secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Ganeshkind Stakes" Rs. 500 to first, Rs. 150 to second, Rs. 100 to third. For all Galloways 13-3and under. Weight.—Handicap. Distance.—5 furlong.—Entrance Rs. 25, to close at 8 a.m., to-morrow. Handicap will be publisbed at 7 a.m., on Friday, the 25th instant, at the Grand-Grand. Galloways not strock out by 12 noon, on Friday, the 25th, Rs. 25 extra. Starting declaration as usual, and all other conditions of meeting.

Mr W Warner's br e geld Rough Diamond II., 9st 10lbs, Captain Moore	1
Mr Ducat's br e m Dollie Varden, 8st 8lbs, A Smith	2
Capt Firman's b w m Roxana, 11st 4lbs, owner	3
Capt Boyd Wilson's r a m Kathleen, 10st, Robinson	0
Mr Johnson's b w geld Hero, 9st Ebrahim	0
Capt Ross' g ch m Sally, 8st, Chuggan	0

Betting : 1¼ to 1 against Roxana, 2 to 1 against Kathleen ; 3 to 1 against Dollie Varden ; 4 to 1 against Rough Diamond and Hero ; and 5 to 1 against Sally.

There was some delay at the post, though the field got off evenly. Sally was first to show out, and led the field at a fine pace, Rough Diamond being nearest with others all together ; Hero lying last. At the home turn Rough Diamond caught up and slipped past ; Sally looking like an easy winner, but at the distance Rough Diamond was challenged by Dollie Varden, who came up on the outside, but the leader was kept going, and won by three-quarters of-a-length. Half-a-length separated the second and third. Time—1 min. 7 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Liliputs" Rs, 1,000. For all Arab and C. B., ponies 13-2 and under. Weights.—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. Weight.—For inches. Penalties.—Winners : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; thrice 10lbs ; Winners of aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 10lbs ; of Rs. 5,000 in aggregate, 1st in addition to above. Allowances.—Maidans, 1st May 1890, 5lbs ; Maidens, 5lbs. ; accumulative. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 25 ; 15th July, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 75, with Rs. 25 for each pony not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 19th September. Distance.—¼ mile.

Aga S Shah's ch a p Jalmood, 7st 3lbs, Southall	1
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Volcano, 8st 13lbs, Greenhalgh	2
Colonel P K L Beaver's g a geld Bourbon, 8st 4lbs, Robinson	3
M Abdul Rizzack Obeyed's ch a p Prince Karl, 7st 9lbs, Native	0
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Misbari's g a p Bahar, 8st 11lbs, N Mahomed	0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor, 8st 11bs, Smith	0
H H Aga Khan's g a p Burzoo, 9st 11bs, Oomer	0
Mr Warner's g a p Kindly Light, 8st 11b, Dhondi	0
Major Mill's b ch m Shazadi II, 7st 12lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr Abdool Rehmon Hajee's b a p Basheer, 8st 11b, Namah	0
Mr Johnson's b a p Kazalan, 8st 11bs, Kamed	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Hilal, 8st 11b, C B Mohamed	0
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Defender, 9st 4lbs, Kbrahim	0

Betting : 1½ to 1 against Julmood ; 2 to 1 against Defender ; 3 to 1 against Successor and Bourbon ; 4 to 1 against Kindly Light ; 5 to 1 against Volcan and Kazalan ; 6 to 1 against Prince Karl ; 8 to 1 against Bahar ; and 9 to 1 against the rest.

They got off together, Bourbon onthe inside making play to Julmood, Volcano and Defender about half-a-length in front of the others, with Shahzadi half-a-length behind, whipping on coming to the straight. Julmood, Volcano, and Bourbon got on level terms, An excellent race ensued, Julmood winning under the whip by a quarter-of-a-length ; same distance dividing the second and third. Time,—54 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Governor's Cup." Rs. 3,500. Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. The Right Honorable Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. ; and Rs. 2,500 from the Fund, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For all Arabs and C.-Bs. Weights.—Handicap. Handcap to be published on the 15th September. Penalties.—Winners after the publication of the handicap to carry 4lbs extra, for each race won : of a race value Rs. 900, 7lbs for each race. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 70 ; 15th July, Rs. 140 ; 1st September, Rs. 250, with Rs. 50 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 19th September. Distances.—R. C. and distance.

Major Jones' b ch geld Sampegay, 8st 4lbs, Lansdown	1
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's ch a h Cæsar, 9st 3lbs, Greenhalgh	2
H H Aga Khan's g a c Meherai, 7st 2lbs, Pillage	3
H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture, 10st, Aga S Shah	0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Martaban, 9st 10lbs, Nagar	0
Mr A M Caldecott Smith's ch a h Sterling, 9st 4lbs, A Rahman	0
Colonel P K L Beaver's ch ch geld Chili, 9st 2lbs, Major Conran	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakum, 9st 11bs, C B Mahomed	0
Sirt Asman Jah's ch a h Inkarman, 9st 13lbs, Capt Firman	0
Captain Young's ch ch m Zolah, 8st 9lbs, Pugh	0
Mr Powell's ch a h Brandy, 8st 6lbs, Robinson	0
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's b a gal Kapurthulla, 8st 3lbs, Rameburn	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Asee, 7st 10lbs, Southall	0
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo, 7st 7lbs, Gibbs	0
H H the Chief of Mhaisal's gah Hankow, 7st 5lbs, Kamad	0
Mr D E Sassoon's b a h Reminder, 7st 4lb., Mahomed Gunja	0
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a gal Shere Ali, 7st 3lbs, Noor Mahomed	0
H H Chief of Khazal's ch a h Shensha, 7st 2lbs, Chuggan	0

Betting at first : 3 to 1 against Cæsar ; 5 to 1 against Sampegay ; 4 to 1 against Venture and Zolah ; 5 to 1 against Chili, Hakum, Inkarman, and Faust ; 6 to 1 against Meherai ; 8 to 1 against Brandy, Martaban, Asee, and Khosroo; and 12 to 1 against the rest.

Betting at the time of starting : 3 to 1 against Sampegay ; 4 to 1 against Cæsar ; 5 to 1 against Venture and Zolah ; 6 to 1 against Hakum, Khosroo, and Chili ; 9 to 1 against Meherai ; 10 to 1 against Martaban, Inkarman, Faust, and Brandy ; 12 to 1 against Asee and Shere Ali ; and 20 to 1 against Sterling, Kapurthulla, Hankow, Reminder, and Shensha.

Place Betting : 2 to 1 on Sampegay and Chili ; 6 to 4 on Venture ; evens on Cæsar, Hakum, Zolah, Brandy, Asee, and Khosroo ; 2 to 1 against Meherai, Reminder, Shere Ali, and Faust ; and 3 to 1 against the rest.

Good start. Going past the stand Zolah was leading with Cæsar and Kapurthalla together half-a-length behind Colonel Beaver's pair, and Shere Ali was last. The same order was maintained till the one mile post. At the half-mile Meherai forged ahead, and led to the three-quarter mile post with Cæsar, Zolah and Hakum not far away. Martaban then came up on the outside, and went away with a three-lengths lead for Meheraj, who had joined Cæsar. Zolah was beaten at the five furlongs, and the rest of the field began to tard except Sampegay, who came with a rush at the bend, and at the distance left the field standing, and won by two lengths. Venture, well ridden by Aga S. Shah, made an effort coming up the straight, but could not carry the weight. Cæsar beat Meheraj by half-a-length. Time—3 min. 7 secs.

5TH RACE.—"Galloway Cup." Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For all Arab and Country-bred Galloways 13-3 and under. Weights.—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. Weight—For inches. Penalties.—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; thrice, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,800, 5lbs. extra ; of a race value Rs. 2,500, 7lbs. extra ; of a race value Rs. 4,300 10lbs. extra. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1895, 5lbs. ; maidens, 5lbs., C. B's, 7lbs. ; accumulative. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 40 ; 15th July, Rs. 80 ; 1st September, Rs. 150 ; with 40 for each pony not struck out by 4 p. m., on the 19th September. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Fahed bin Saif's b a h Taisseer, 7st 3lbs, Gibbs	1
Mr J B's ch a gal Mettalic, 8st 12lbs, A Smith	2
Mr Rustomjee Bomanjee's b a gal Nobleman, 8st 11b Naimah	2
The Hyelerbad Confederacy's ch a h Ringleader, 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim	0
Mr Akerman's g a gal Loopan, 8st 12lbs, Major Conran	0
Capt B Levett's ch a gal sprite, 7st 12lbs, Mildenball	0
Mr Essak bin Khalifa's g a gal Rustom, 9st 0lb, Greenhalgh	0
Mr S A W's b a p Captain, 7st 12lbs, Ahmed	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a gal Ajmere, 7st 6lbs, Southal	0
Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeeshaw's b a gal Zoohair, 8st 11bs, Native	0
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a gal Johar, 8st 7lbs, Lansdown	0
Messrs A and E Ezra's gr a gal Carlton, 8st, 7lbs, Robinson	0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Carlton ; 3 to 1 against Ringleader, Loopan, and Rustom ; 4 to against Mettalic and Captain ; 5 to 1 against Saisseer and Nobleman ; 6 to against Sprite and Johar, and 8 to 1 against the rest.

Sprite went away immediately as the horses fell with Nobleman next, and the rest in a bunch, Nearing the bend Mettalic and Rustom went up to the leaders, and Sprite falling back, the other then led into the straight, but Saisseer ran through the horses, and led from the distance, and won comfortably by a length from Mettalic, who beat Nobleman by half-a-length. Time—1 min. 24½ secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Stewards.' Purse" Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Weight.—For age and class, Penalties.—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs. ; thrice, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 900, once, 4lbs ; twice, of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 1,800, 7lbs ; thrice of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 2,500, 10lbs. These penalties to be carried in addition to the ordinary penalties. Allowances.—Maidans on 1st May, 1895, 7lbs. ; maidens, 3lbs. extra ; accumulative. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 25 ; 15th July Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 25 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 19th September. Distance.—1½ mile.

Seven horses, namely, Ebony, Coveriet, Marvellous, Clarissa, Latimer, Elworthy, and Ito were entered in the list, but none of them appeared in the starting declaration, and the race, therefore, has been fallen through.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINAL MATCH.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY VS. DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

THE above tournament was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon. The Rovers are certainly to be congratulated on the success of this, their seventh annual meeting. The games throughout were most interesting, and the final match was considered by nearly all present to have been one of the best ever seen on the Cooperage ground. The evening turned out a bit cloudy, and as there was hardly any wind, the conditions were quite favourable for a fast game. Long before the advertised time all sides of the ground were crowded, and the enclosure was more filled than on any previous evening. Punctual to time the two teams appeared on the ground. They were represented by the same players who did battle for them in the first matches. The names of the men composing the teams were as follows :—

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

Goal—McCann.
Backs—Mander (captain), Browning.
Half-backs—Addison, MacMahon, and Basnett.
Forwards—Flanagan, Wood, McKiernan, Enderby, and Solari.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Goal—Skarrow.
Backs—Johnson and Connor.
Half-backs—Moran, Hynes, and Gage.
Forwards—Durwen, Flynn, Lowndes (captain), Cragg, and Taylor.

Lowndes lost the toss, and the Dublins consequently defended the Bandstand goal. The kick-off soon located the play in the Durhams' half, and Mander and Browning had rather a lively time of it until the former was relieved. A combined rush, however, brought the play back to the Durhams' posts, and had Taylor been a bit quicker the Irishmen may have scored. Lowndes sent in a shot, but McCann was all there. MacMahon, however, relieved the pressure, and by some good play averted danger. Taylor again had a chance to score for the Dublins, but in attempting to "play the man" he lost a good opportunity. Up to this stage of the game the Dublins had had it pretty much their own way, and ill-luck coupled with some faulty play prevented their scoring. The Durhams, however, had started steadily but surely to work their way down to the Bandstand end, and a long shot by Addison, the centre half, which however Skarrow managed to save, heralded their approach. The Dublin forwards fought hard, but Mander and Browning were safe and fed their forward contingent well. The pressure was beginning to tell, and the Dublins were forced for safety to kick behind. The corner kick was a good one, and Skarrow just saved the ball entering his net by fisting it out. One of the Dublins again had to relieve by kicking the ball behind, and this second opportunity was taken advantage of, for the result of the corner kick was a goal headed in by one of the Durham forwards. The first goal was thus scored after ten minutes' play. Three minutes after the Durhams scored a second goal. Enderby and Solari ran up the ball by some pretty play, and the latter put one directly across to Flanagan, who headed the leather into the nets very easily. Things began to look dark for the Dublins, who were playing a defensive game, and a third point would probably have been registered against them had not Flanagan been given off-side. The game after this was pretty even for a period, and the Dublins attempted a run down. This, however, was quickly arrested, and shortly after the Durhams secured another corner kick at the Bandstand goal. This resulted in nothing. From the ensuing goal kick McKiernan, of the Durhams, got on to the ball. He ran down the field, and having eluded Johnson and Connor, put in a hot one which completely beat Skarrow. The Irishmen seem to have lost heart after this third point was notched by their opponents, and the game for some time was quite one-sided, Skarrow being frequently called upon to defend his net. A goal kick finally transferred the play from the Bandstand end to the middle of the field. Taylor now managed a good run ; on being attacked he passed to Lowndes who in his turn transferred the ball to Durwen, who managed to score the first goal for his side amid much applause. The game now became very fast, but the Durhams' superior combination in the forward division asserted itself. After a number of shots which Skarrow saved in fine style the Englishmen placed a fourth goal to their previous score, and at half-time the score stood—

Durhams ..... 4 goals
Dublins ..... 1 goal

On play being resumed it became evident the Dublins meant business. Lowndes immediately carried the ball away from his half, but Taylor took no advantage of a good pass, and having slipped let the Durhams back have a free kick. This nearly cost the Irishmen a goal, but McKiernan was given "off-side" just as further scoring seemed imminent. Play now was fairly even, the ball being confined to neutral territory. McMahon and Addison were here playing a magnificent game, and it was a treat to see the way they stayed the advance of the Irishmen. The latter were, however, on the war path, and the forwards were not to be denied. A combined attack could not be stopped. Taylor passed from the extreme right to Durwen on the extreme left, and the latter placed a second goal to the credit of his side. This point was scored amidst much cheering, and it was evident that the sympathy of the spectators was with the losing team that was playing an uphill game with such pluck. From this point to the end of the game the play was very even. Both teams worked hard, and neither had a distinct advantage. The Dublins lost the use of one of their backs owing to an accident during the last quarter, but no further scoring took place, and the Englishmen were left victors, the score being :—

Durhams ..... 4 goals
Dublins ..... 2 goals

The game throughout was an excellent one, and the Durhams fully deserved their hard won victory. The Dublins had certainly not the combination of the other team, but the brilliant way in which they played up in the second half showed what a little further practice together might have done. Every member in each team played decidedly well. For the Durhams the half-backs played excellently, while McKiernan and Flanagan did as well in the forward division. For the Dublins Lowndes was *facile princeps*, and Durwen, Taylor and Hynes were very good too. Mr. Shaw as usual was referee, and did his duties in a manner that left nothing to be desired. Before the handsome cup presented by the Rovers was made over to the winners by Mrs. Brown, wife of the President of the Rovers, Dr. Pollen in his usual happy style addressed a few words to the two teams and the spectators gathered round. He said he was sure all agreed with him when he stated that they had that evening witnessed a magnificent display of truly manly sport. He congratulated the Durhams on their splendid victory. Being a Dublin man, he during the game had all his sympathies with the Irishmen, but could not help admiring the superb play of the English team. The Doctor went on to state that the Durhams had to thank their opponents for playing up so well. He believed in development by opposition (for is not the jaw said to gain strength even by an argument with one's wife), and unless the losers had played up the best powers of the winning team would not have been called into requisition. He therefore congratulated the "dashing Durhams" and the "gallant Dublins" on the treat they had given to such a large crowd. The Doctor then called upon Mrs. Brown to present the cup and gold medals to the winning team and silver medals to the runners up. The proceedings terminated with cheers being given for the two teams, the Rovers, and Dr. Pollen.

THESPIAN CLUB.

WE are glad to be able to state that the Thespian Club have recently subscribed Rs. 100 towards the maintenance fund of that nobody's child, the Town Hall Organ, and have also given Rs. 200 towards the funds of the Bombay Education Society for the benefit of the Byculla Schools. The amount would have been larger had not the expenses of the last production, "The Pickpocket," somewhat exceeded the receipts. The club however, still has a substantial balance in band.

THE PLAGUE SCARE IN MANDVIE.

THE preventive measures adopted by the Health Department in Mandvie are continued with unabated vigour. The Health and other officers are constantly visiting the locality for the purpose of directing the operations in progress. A very satisfactory change has been effected in the state of the drains and gullies. The flushing of the streets goes on, but is considerably hampered by the absence of an adequate water-supply. Owing to the distribution mains not being large enough to meet the wants of the district the water has to be turned off at 4 p.m. daily. It will be remembered that a few months ago, a Committee of the Corporation recommended the adoption of proposals made no less than four years previously by Mr. Tomlinson, the Water Engineer, for the laying down of larger mains in various districts, including Mandvie. The scheme, however, like many another proposal for Municipal improvements has been hung up. The reason assigned on this occasion is that Mr. Tomlinson's successor, who has not yet arrived, should first have an opportunity of expressing his opinion. This is but one instance among many others of the difficulties experienced owing to the slowness with which improvements, necessary for the health of the cicy are carried out. The number of fresh cases that have occurred since we last wrote are happily few, but several deaths have occurred. A man in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers died on Saturday. Ten in all have died from "fever," but until this last case nothing unusual or suspicious was observed. No less than 120 men of the same labouring class are in the employ of the firm in Bombay, but none of the others have been affected, and there is no alarm or absence from work on account of what has happened.

Incidental evidence of the exaggerated nature of the reports that have been current in regard to the alleged "plague" is supplied by the fact that the Health Officer of the Port continues to grant to outgoing vessels the usual "Bill of Health." This notification certifies among other things that cholera, plague, and yellow fever do not exist in the town of Bombay in an epidemic form.

It is quite an abuse of language to describe the population of Mandvie, or of any other part of the city, as panic-stricken. Throughout the native town business proceeds as usual. At the Police Courts there are the usual crowd of idlers and lookers-on, and at other places where men most do congregate the stream of humanity flows on as usual. No cases of the kind that has attracted so much attention have so far as we can gather been seen at any of the hospitals, no applications for admission of patients suffering therefrom having been made. The Collector of Bombay again paid a visit to the Mandvie district on Saturday, and went in and out amongst the people. He found that little or no alarm existed. A few merchants spoke of leaving for some other locality, but an exodus is not so much as dreamed of.

A medical practitioner informs us that a short time ago in passing through the streets at Mandvie, he was struck by the appearance of numerous dead rats in the streets, as well as living ones. The rough, irregular, and mangy state of these letter betokened an upset and abnormal condition of their peculiar economies. They were trying to feed at the entrances of gullies and on the sides of the roads, apparently oblivious of the presence of the passers-by. Cautlie, in his classical memoir on the Hongkong plague, draws attention to the rat mortality in infected districts, and mentions the native (Chinese) belief that the poison emanates from the ground and attacks animals in the following sequence—rats, poultry, goats, sheep, cows, and buffaloes. The height of the animal from the ground affects the order of the seizure of the particular group of animals, and man, being the farthest in point of distance of the head from the earth, is the last to be seized.

There were three or four fresh cases yesterday. A native doctor, practising in the locality, stated to our representative that he had not noticed any increase in the cases ; but another doctor was of a different opinion. Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Dr. Surveyor, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Underwood, Dr. Viegas, and others are seen frequently in the locality, treating the patients, and assisting the authorities. We have ascertained that the two cases reported to have occurred at Khetwady, did not originate there. It appears that the sufferery were removed to Khetwadi from Mandvie after they had been attacked. One suspicious case occurred in the Fort, but it is not attributed to bubonic fever. Up till now no cases have been admitted into any of the hospitals, nor are the other districts outside Mandvie affected.

PROPOSED ACTION BY THE CORPORATION.

It may be expected that a great deal will be heard at the forthcoming meeting of the Corporation next Monday respecting the state of things in Mandvie. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta will move "that the Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation as early as possible a definite statement from the Health Officer as to the alleged prevalence of bubonic fever in some parts of the city." Dr. Viegas has given notice of a more elaborate resolution, in which remedial measures are suggested. He will propose (*a*) That the Commissioner be asked to obtain a report from the Health Officer as to the result of the enquiries into the outbreak of bubonic plague, and as to whether the special measures that have been taken have resulted in the diminution of cases and are considered sufficient for dealing with the outbreak. That the Health Officer be asked to state the number of deaths recorded as due to the plague. (*b*) That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the loud complaints made by residents of the Port Trust Estate of the emptying of night-soil buckets into gully drains thereat ; and that he be requested to report whether the number of halalkors employed in that district is sufficient. (*c*) That in the opinion of the Corporation the sewers and drains, more especially those on the Trust Estate, require efficient periodic flushing ; and that the Commissioner be requested to report every three months the condition of the sewers and drains, showing those which have been flushed and cleaned during the previous three months, and stating whether any chokes have occurred. (*d*) That in the opinion of the Corporation a better class of registrars should be employed at the cemeteries. That the Commissioner be asked to report whether the registrars of births and deaths are performing their duties in obtaining death certificates from medical men who have attended deceased persons during their last illness, and how many such certificates have been obtained during the last six years." This notice of motion, it will be seen, covers a good deal of ground. No member has given notice of a matter to carry out the scheme for the proper sewering of the district that was drawn up nearly two years ago and has been pigeonholed ever since.

COMPARISONS WITH THE HONGKONG EPIDEMIC.

In reference to the suggestion made in some quarters that the disease has been imported from China, it has been pointed out that more than two years have passed since the bubonic plague raged in Hongkong. That visitation lasted three months, and differed from the fever now prevailing in Mandvie in many respects. Instead of isolated cases occurring thousands of deaths were caused and half the native population left in panic. Again the plague was believed to be due to a protracted drought which prevailed in the early part of the year, while in Bombay the monsoon, although it ceased early, was exceptionally heavy. In connection with the theory of importation from China, Dr. Nusserwanjee Surveyor, who has made a careful enquiry on the whole subject, and has conducted a number of valuable experiments, refers us to a case of cholera in Grimsby in August 1895. Two men died from causes which in their essential symptoms resembled cholera. It was ascertained that one of them had been engaged in cleaning out a cholera vessel used so long before as the year 1893. He also drew our representative's attention to the fact that when the plague raged in Mecao in May 1894 up till 29th of May four cases only were recorded, and they represented the total met with. "Plague," remarked Dr. Surveyor, "is a disease which travels slowly, and it remains long in any community attacked, in spite of the fearful virulence of its ravages whilst prevalent. Macao was infected from the land side, that is from Canton. With Canton as an infecting centre, the disease spread in a widening circle, and Macao, some 100 miles distant, was attacked seven months after the disappearance of the disease in the Chinese capital.

Assuming that the plague started from Canton during the height of the epidemic there in May 1894 it took nine to ten months to travel 100 miles. The *British Medical Journal* then opined that "it is a soil-bred and a soil-supported disease, there seems little doubt, and the belief that animals, especially rats, are the carriers, daily receives confirmation." In February 1895 the plague again broke out in the fish market at Macao, and from that time until June 12 the disease was in an epidemic form. The Hongkong Government inquired officially as to the real facts as soon as the rumours reached them, but the Macao Government again and again denied the presence of the epidemic until in the month of June private enquiries elicited the truth that plague was causing havoc and that seventy or eighty burials took place every day. "You will therefore, see," remarked Dr. Surveyor, "that this plague travels slowly, first attacking in a mild form, and if not effectually checkmated in the beginning, it grows in magnitude and works havoc. The fact that the death-rate is at present small in Bombay does not in any way tend to prove that it is not a plague. It may be one in a mild form and might spread quickly with most virulent results, as happened in Macao, if proper precautions had not adopted. The surroundings of Bombay are such however that no plague can spread rapidly. You will remember that a severe epidemic of cholera broke out in the J. J. Hospital some time back. It was confined to the four walls of the institution. It did not spread outside ; that is on account of the naturally fine situation of our Island. We should not put much reliance on the fact that the mortality rate is not very high. It might increase at any moment."

DR. SURVEYOR'S VIEWS ON THE FEVER.

Asked to what he attributes the present illness, Dr. Surveyor replied : "I certainly put it down to the filthy condition of the drains and the dirty habits of the people. I am not prepared to say that it has come from China. I may say that I have not yet formed any definite theory, but I believe that it is the local baneful creation of the filthy gutters or that it is the wave of an epidemic that may be passing over the world, as influenza did four or five years back. When influenza first visited Bombay people pooh-poohed the idea that it was an epidemic travelling over the world, but they soon found that they were utterly mistaken."

Asked what measures he could suggest to stamp out this form of disease, the doctor replied : "The first and foremost is a radical change in the mode of cleaning the drains. The second is that an army of young doctors should be employed to assist the authorities. The work to be assigned to them should be to go to every house in the affected locality, to suggest precautionary measures and to see that they are carried out in their entirety. The burning of sulphur and tar and lime-washing the houses are also of importance, but they must flush all the gullies thoroughly. I do not believe in segregation." He went on to say that the cases are increasing, adding : "I do not believe in hearsay. What I say is from personal experience of what has come under my own observation. I saw three persons on Saturday, and they died to-day. One of them was a woman. Her case could not assist me in my experiments because there was external suppuration. Another case was that of a man, who had a little wound on the leg, and so not at all promising for my investigations. The third case of a woman is a promising one. I have to perform culture experiments, and when I have finished my labours, I shall give the result in the medical journal for diagnostic use.

"Do you believe that this is a bubonic plague from what you have seen ?" was asked. "Well," was the reply ; "what can it be if it is not plague ? Call it by any name, it is a visitation which threatens to be alarming if not nipped in the bud. I am not an alarmist ; I am not one of those who derive pleasure from creating a sensation ; but there is need for much to be done. This thing is purely local in its area, and there is still time to improve matters."

"How do you account for the recovery of so many persons then, in spite of the unhealthy surroundings and dirty habits of the sufferers ?" "My opinion is that the majority of the people die. I am free to admit that cases are by no means numerous ; I confess that the epidemic is not in a strong form, and I also say without hesitation that the sufferers themselves are more to be blamed than the authorities for their indifference to sanitary principles. The necessity of this ought to be brought home to the people by the civic authorities themselves.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE SCARE.

The vernacular papers are filled with more or less inaccurate accounts of the scare which prevails at Mandvie in the native town. The *Rast Goftar* remarks that there is no ground for unreasoning panic after the vigorous measures which the Municipal authorities have been taking in the matter. There is little fear now of the disease spreading to other quarters, while there is greater hope of its being speedily checked.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks :—During the week alarming reports have gone forth from various quarters as to the existence of what is popularly called "bubonic fever" in the Mandvie district where "hundreds" are already said to have fallen victims to the fell disease. Three medical practitioners of that district are said to have treated some of their patients afflicted by this dire complaint ; while other non-medical gentlemen living in that particular locality, have testified to the prevalence of the malady. That the ignorant masses should under these circumstances be in a state of great panic and alarm is only natural. And it is not surprising that not a few of the residents are said to have left their dwelling places and temporarily removed elsewhere. This is quite in conformity with the instinct of self-preservation. It is best that they should flee away from a place known to be infected with such a disease to another which is free from it. The only question that arises in connexion with such removal

WATER WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the Tansa main pipes were damaged by the recent heavy rains, an intimation was given by the Municipal authorities that the supply of water to the city would be on low pressure and be given at certain hours of the day and for a certain number of days. By this timely warning the public had an opportunity to arrange for the storing up of a sufficient quantity of water. Now, since the last fortnight and upwards the public, I think, everywhere in the city get water at low pressure, and the same even is stopped at 9 a.m., and again at 7 p.m. every day. In the absence of any official intimation the public are at a loss to know the cause of this low and short supply of water. No one knows how long this state of things would continue, because now it has gone intolerably high, and which the public are now unable to put up with any longer. The people of poor and moderate circumstances have to suffer much on this score, but the rich class has no idea about it, because they are surrounded with all sorts of luxury. It would have been better on the part of the Municipality even if this low supply was allowed till 1 p.m. instead of 9 a.m., and till 9 p.m. instead 7 p.m., everyday, whereby the public would have been enabled to clean every nahani and gutter from the kitchen refuse in their rooms after the morning and evening meals are over. Imagine, Sir, the state of smell and offensive odour when these nahanies, gutters, &c., are not properly cleaned for want of water. As there is no sufficient water available so as to make the kitchen refuse to force its way right through the gutter-pipes, the refuse accumulates near them, and creates such an offensive and intolerable nuisance, especially at night, that the people are now tired of; when at night the atmosphere all around ought to be as clear of any dirty smell as possible to allow the people to breathe pure air while asleep. The recent epidemic at Mandvi Bunder is, I think, more or less due to this short and low supply of water, which is the primary cause of this unbearable state of things as above described. It is most deplorable that the public should be made frequently to suffer so much after spending crores of rupees on water, and when nowadays on account of the local self-government scheme the Municipal affairs are conducted by our civic fathers, the Corporators. The sooner therefore the public are relieved of this water nuisance (which was not in existence before the Tansa water was brought in the city at an enormous cost), the better it would be for their health and their future generations.—Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

GANPATI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Along with the run of contemporary nations, it is a part of our Indian character to go in for novelties in the modes of devotional rejoicings, of which the present Ganpati mela boom is an appropriate instance. This boom has sprung upon us as a surprise, more so as in fact no responsible leader of thought knew where it was being hatched or whether it was a spontaneous evolution of sympathy towards an exciting bigotry. Since this movement has at its helm gentlemen of standing reputation—sound old graduates, and some sprinkling of statesmanship to boot, we have not the least ground to fear any evil result from the spirit of combined devotion to the realisation of lurking ideals, say restoration to primitive Peishwaism or any fad of the sort. My inference about the lurking ideals is based on the songs composed in honour of devotion to Ganpati, who looks askance at the mention of the Suakin expedition and of the Jhallawar affair. I trust the fathers of this movement will use their influence in not disappointing our Ganpati, who will not relish the ventilation of political grievances and the service of devotional songs in one strain. Another notable feature of this movement is the spirit of ingratitude that marks the conduct of the singers. When they sing in high pitch the praises of our past rulers and heroes, it but behoves them to sing the vernacular National Anthem, "God Save the Queen." Under the Mahomedan regime Ganpati melas would have been an impossibility, and under that of the Brahman Peishwa, the rejoicing would have been the monopoly of the Brahmins. These two disabilities are removed in our Gracious Queen Victoria's reign, and, therefore, I emphatically say, that it is nothing short of an open affront to omit a mark of respect to our Queen-Empress, in preference to past heroes, who certainly would not rise to the level of our present sovereign. It is possible statesmen may err, but they will not allow the blind vision to continue when there is a remedy to cure the defect.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 25. JAI—GANPATI.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to Captain E. F. Marriott, 17th Bombay Infantry, from 9th September 1896 to 8th September 1897.

THE following are granted extensions of leave in England:—Major Browne, D. S. O., 2-4th Gurkhas, three months; Major T. Digby, R. E., one month; Captains Comins, 1st Bengal Infantry, and Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bombay Lancers, three months each; and Saulez, 16th Bombay Infantry, two months; Surgeon-Captain Lane, 23rd Bengal Infantry, three months; Lieutenants Bowring, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and Hornby, D. S. O., 2nd Punjab Infantry, two months each.

THE permission accorded by the Government of India in 1894 to Officers commanding Bengal Cavalry regiments to send native officers and non-commissioned officers to Allahabad for instruction in scientific grass cultivation, has been extended to the Punjab Frontier Force Cavalry on the understanding that, while under instruction, no special allowances will be granted to the officers or N.-C. O.'s deputed, and that the extra expense involved will be limited to the cost of travelling on warrants from and to their respective stations.

THE difficulty of obtaining locally in Burma mules of the minimum height of 11 hands 2 inches, as fixed in 1892, has been represented to the Government of India. It has been decided that the minimum standard of height is to remain in force, but the purchasing Committee will be allowed, at the decision of the G. O. C. Burma District, to take mules down to 11 hands provided they are strong, well-built animals, and in all respects fit and suitable and capable of carrying the regulation load of 160 lbs. in addition to their saddlery and gear, with troops for all movements.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Brigadier-General Simpson, Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command; Lieutenant-Colonels Preston, 28th M. I.; Bunny, 1st Sikh Infantry, and Sawyer, 45th B. I.; Major Browne, 17th B. I.; Captains G. H. Clements, Commissariat Department; Maxwell, 10th B. I.; T. H. Baines, father, Civil Employ, Punjab; B. W. Cracroft, Commissariat Department; Rawlins, 12th B. C.; Parsons, 7th B. C.; Malcolm, 2-4th Gurkhas, and Somerset, 12th B. I.; Surgeon-Captain T. W. A. Fullerton, I. M. S.; Lieutenants Webb, 3rd B. I.; Maclachlan, 40th Bengal Infantry; Raven, 14th Madras Infantry; Bariff, 45th Sikhs; Darley, 9th Bombay Infantry; Martin, 1st Punjab Infantry; Young, 10th Bengal Lancers; Rowlandson, 26th Bombay Infantry; Scott, 38th Dogras; C. C. Jackson, Bhopal Battalion, and Nicholson, 3rd Madras Infantry.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

6TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING

(17TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS 1896.)

THE following event has been added to the programme:—

Event No. 25.—220 yards handicap flat race, open to the Bombay Volunteer Corps, i. e., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Bombay Light Horse, and Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Entries close on Thursday, 15th October 1896. Entrance fee one rupee.

N. B.—The entrance fee—for event No. 24—½ mile bicycle handicap, open to Europeans—is one rupee.

THE motor vehicle apparently is well ahead of the Act of Parliament which sanctions its new uses. The Act fixes November for the opening day; but on Saturday (May 29) "motors" were careering round the track at Wembley Park with great spirit. It is well that they should make these experimental excursions, for the public will still need some schooling as to their use. It has been already ascertained that the steering of them is not automatic, whatever may be the nature of their motive power. They are just as impatient as a horse of anyone who does not know how to drive. They hate to be pulled this way and that, and when fairly out of temper will run into the hedge. These peculiarities will be disappointing to those who are disposed to think that the driving of motors comes by the light of Nature. There is nothing in the new Act, or for that matter in the new invention, to supersede the quick eye and the sure hand.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has been "heaping coals of fire" on the head of Mr. Healy. Replying to the interviewers who inevitably met him on his arrival at New York, the right hon. gentlemen said: "Without Messrs. Healy and Redmond I represented only the Gladstonite wing of the Nationalists. Mr. Healy was the ablest of the Irish leaders, and without him the Convention was 'Hamlet' without the Prince of Denmark." This is the *Daily Telegraph's* version. The *Daily Chronicle* makes Mr. Chamberlain describe Mr. Healy as "the greatest Irishman living" so far as politics were concerned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy's tour will be rather bare of ceremonial gatherings, as no big durbars will be held. Lady Elgin will during the tour open wards in the Ulwar hospital and the new zenana hospitals in Jodhpur and Jubbulpore.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, who is now inspecting the troops in the hill stations of the Sirhind district, arrives at Simla on Monday.

THE weather has cleared in the Western Himalaya region and no further rain seems likely. The temperature has fallen considerably and north winds presaging the cold weather have set in.

MAULVI GHAFUR KHAN, the newly appointed British Agent at Kabul, is now in Simla. He will probably start next week to take up his appointment in Afghanistan.

THE Kotri-Rohri chord line, which was expected to be ready for opening next month will not now be opened before the beginning of December at the earliest. The line itself is practically complete, but the station buildings are less advanced—in some cases indeed all to build.

THE Bengal Government has ordered the prosecution of the owners and master of the steamer Sultan for preach of the port rules by carrying excess passengers from Jeddah to Calcutta. The case was instituted against the captain some months ago, but subsequently withdrawn and the matter referred to the Government. The hearing has been fixed for 1st October.

DURING the next twelve months there should be a considerable run of promotion in the Political Department. Mr. Ney Elias retires in November; Colonel Roberts, Magistrate at Mount Abu, goes in February; Colonel V. Low, Resident of Jeypur, probably retires from the service about April, and Colonel Mochler will retire in June. Captain Evans Gordon, it is believed, also contemplates resigning the service. Colonel Muir, Political Officer with Ayuob Khan, takes three months' leave shortly.

THERE are marked signs of an early winter in the mountainous region encompassing Chitral.

NOTHING definite has been so far heard from Pekin regarding the demarcation of the Purmo-Chinese frontier, and it seems possible that the work may be indefinitely postponed.

REPORTS from Chitral show that the country has quite lapsed into a dull uninteresting state. The health of the garrison at Drosh has slightly improved, but officers and men feel the effects of the monotonous life.

A DENSE cloud of locusts passed over Lucknow on Thursday afternoon, and masses alighted in various places to the despair of the cultivators and the injury of gardens and crops. As, however, these unwelcome visitors did not make a long halt here it is hoped that the damage done will not be irreparable. Their direction appeared to be about south-east by south.

ONE of the most historic waterways in the world is reported to be threatened with reduction to the rank of a non-navigable river. The British Consul at Basrah states that owing to the number of camels, conveying water from the river into the desert, the navigation of the Tigris is becoming yearly more difficult. If, he adds, measures are not taken to check the outflow of water, there appears to be great danger of the river becoming unnavigable. The loss of customs dues that would result from the abandonment of the river as a commercial highway will no doubt have due weight with the Sublime Porte when the question of remedial measures comes under consideration.

A NEW camel saddle, designed by Lieutenant H. W. Cobham, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and constructed by him and Captain W. I. R. Wickham, A. C. G., Quetta, is at present under trial by the military authorities. The advantages claimed for the saddle are briefly as follows:—1st, that the load is evenly distributed over the true weight-bearing surface of the animal's back, and that therefore heavy loads can be carried with greater ease to the animal and without causing the galls and sore backs which have hitherto proved such a drawback to camel transport. Secondly, although the initial cost is slighly in excess of the native *palan*, the saddle will not require the constant repairs which are necessary with the old pattern, and the saving effected in keeping the animals in working condition will be out of all proportion to the slight additional cost. The coarse grass used for stuffing the panels is found growing in the river beds of nearly every country in which camels are used. Thirdly, little knowledge is necessary in altering the stuffing to make the saddle fit the camel and to keep it easy: a most important consideration on service with animals constantly altering in condition.

A NEW ruby-bearing tract is being worked in Upper Burma. It is in the neighbourhood of Nanyaseik in the Mogaung district and it seems to promise well. Last November rules under which natives could obtain permission to mine were introduced, and a system of licenses was put into force. It was found that during the preceding rains 200 pits had been dug by natives, who appeared to be well satisfied with the proceeds of their labours. It was not until January, however, that the miners really got into full swing. The licenses taken out yielded half-a-lakh of revenue to Government in six months, a very handsome sum. The tract is controlled by a post of 50 military police at Nanyaseik, and the supervision of the mines is under a police inspector. There is one drawback: this is the extreme unhealthiness of the district for several months of the rainy season, but Shans and Kachins are believed to be so acclimatised that they can defy the local fever. The jade mines are near at hand and miners there are likely to flock to Nanyaseik if any great find of rubies takes place. We have not yet heard whether the stones are as fine as those in the Ruby Mines District proper about Mogok, but the natives will be content with comparatively small profits as they have not to pay dividends to the share-holders of a big London Company.

NEXT month, writes the Allahabad paper, the usual rush from Simla will occur, and the tonga service will be hard pressed to meet all the requirements of the public. There is a limit to the endurance of the ponies which work between the stages, and excellent though the arrangements may be, some passengers to the plains may find it hard to get down to Kalka. It must be remembered that every tonga which reaches the railway terminus has to be hauled back to Simla, and this is generally done by bullock draught, two or three vehicles being linked together. It is a slow process and yet it has had to be resorted to in order to save the ponies, who have their full work cut out in the daily downward journeys. Of course by an unlimited expansion of the permanent strength kept up many more tongas could be started daily from Simla, but the expense of this procedure would be prohibitive. This summer the Government have sanctioned the temporary use of 100 transport ponies on the line, and now these are to be replaced by 120 transport mules. These animals can be used for running the night mails and also for bringing back empty vehicles. The public convenience will be served in this way, and the military authorities will save some money by hiring out the mules. If the experiment proves successful it is likely to be continued next year, and indeed every year until the railway is built. There is little doubt now that a line will be laid from Kalka to Simla, as the Government of India have decided that private enterprise shall have a fair chance of taking up the project.

MR. MELHUISH, Director of Traffic in the Telegraph Department, returns from leave next month. Mr. J. J. Allen, who has been acting for him, will then take charge of the Check Office, Calcutta, Mr. James going to Burma, *vice* Mr. Pinhey transferred to Belgaum.

Two vacancies in 2nd class districts occur within the next few weeks, Major-General Channer having to vacate Rohilkhand and Brigadier-General John Gataere Nagpur. The latter officer is at present officiating in Poona district. Both vacancies belong to the Staff Corps.

THE litigation known as the Mysore claim case, in which nearly six lakhs of rupees are involved, has been closed. A special Court, consisting of Justices Best of Mysore and Jopp of Bombay, was appointed to consider the various claims, and the following is their judgment:—"Neither of the claimants, therefore, in case No. 6 nor those in case No. 8 are the heirs and legal representatives of Brijilal Dois or are entitled on any ground to the money in question. We reject the claim of the claimants in both cases. In consideration of all the circumstances in the case we direct that the cost of the special Court, including the fee of the Commissioner in Madras, and the allowances, if any, paid to the clerks who accompanied him, be paid by the Mysore State. As to the rest of the costs each party should bear his own. Under this finding it is unnecessary for us to consider the other claims, which have been made by alleged creditors of the estate of Damodar Dass."

MR. O'CONOR, in his Review of the Trade of India for 1895-96, notices the great increase in the import of Russian mineral oil, which successfully competes with American kerosine. The Russian oil is admittedly inferior in quality, but its cheapness makes it exceedingly popular and the demand is steadily expanding. Last year it was imported to the extent of 40½ million gallons, while the United States sent only about 23 million gallons. Taking a period of five years the imports stand at about 167 and 150 gallons respectively. The interruption of the railway between Baku and Batoum checked the Russian trade, but the decline in imports was only temporary. American oil is still only imported in tins, whereas the Batoum product is now extensively shipped in tank vessels and the arrangements made for its distribution are likely still further to popularise it. There is a great field still open for the development of the trade, and each year will probably witness a larger demand in all the bazaars of the country. It may be mentioned that in Burma the indigenous oil, refined at Rangoon, is said to be gaining upon the imported oil, and the demand for the latter is declining. Burma also is exporting its oil to the Straits Settlements.

WITHIN the next few weeks, writes a contemporary, it is probable that the preliminary arrangements for the demarcation of the Khyber-Asmar section of the Indo-Afghan frontier will be completed, unless the Amir of Kabul shows more perversity in the matter than is expected. But the clearing away of the initial difficulties does not mean that all will be plain-sailing thereafter. On no part of the long stretch of border, which has been marked out during the past two years, have such intricate questions to be settled as on the small piece which still awaits our surveyors. Under the Durand Treaty the whole of Bajour is clearly placed outside the sphere of Afghan influence, and Abdur Rahman will find it hard to justify his intrusion into the Mittai Valley, south of Nawagai, but even if he is induced to withdraw his officials and troops from this tract only one of several points will have been disposed of satisfactorily. The great point at issue will then be the disposal of the Mohmands, whose country stretches along the southern frontier of Bajour and abuts on the Utman Khel territory. As we have more than once pointed out, the splitting up of a tribe is not an easy matter of accomplishment, for the various clans are intimately associated and have many interests in common. It is quite true that the Eastern Mohmands in the neighbourhood of the Khyber have enjoyed practical independence for a long time past, and have not paid revenue to Kabul; but Afghan intrigue is quite equal to the task of making their headmen now declare that they are loyal subjects of the Amir. Transfrontier rumour credits General Ghulam Hyder with having already begun tampering with the clans which are nominally supposed to be under British control, and there is certainly a feeling of unrest among all the Mohmands. This, however, is mainly owing to the Afghan occupation of Mittai, and the Government of India can scarcely expect matters to settle down so long as that valley is held in the Amir's name. The negotiations for the formation of a Boundary Commission have spread over several months, and the position has been complicated by Abdur Rahman's wilful disregard of his treaty obligations; but his Highness of Kabul cannot play the game of prevarication much longer. It is absolutely necessary that this particular portion of the border should be demarcated, and a final representation on the subject will now have to be made by Government. When the Commission assembles our officers will have a difficult task before them; but it is better that the question should be thrashed out on the spot than that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs should continue.

THE Somersetshire Light Infantry have won the Durand Football Tournament. No greater struggle ever took place at Annandale than that witnessed on Thursday, and the Black Watch were honoured in their defeat.

FOR some time past the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway have treated the two branches of that line that run east and west from Lucknow as if they were rival railways, connection between which was to be jealously guarded against. The mail trains in from the west and out to the east, and *vice versa*, were separated by many hours, and passengers were carefully warned in the time tables. "The down mail and the down passenger trains terminate at at Lucknow." The managing authorities after sleeping for many years seem to have been suddenly aroused by the new fast trains of the E. I. R. and they have advertised *through* carriages from Bareilly to Mogul Serai and *vice versa*. So far, however, no notice has yet been given of altering the present ludicrous break of connection of the mail trains at Lucknow.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the remittance to the board of directors of the surplus profits of the South Indian Railway for the half-year ended the 30th June last, amounting to Rs. 1,39,738. The surplus profits for the corresponding period of last year were Rs. 1,48,769.

A DARJEELING telegram says:—A bad accident befell Lieutenant Souter at the Lebong Gymkhana, on Wednesday afternoon. In the Circus race Lieutenant Souter, in extricating the saddle from his horse, according to the conditions of the race, to ride back with the saddle under his arm, fell heavily to the ground. He was removed in an unconscious state to his quarters. The horse ridden by Lieutenant Souter ran furiously among the waiting horses, up to the officers' quarters, and then fell down the khud, and was much injured when recovered.

BISHOP TUGWELL, whose station is at Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, has, it is reported, "preached at" the Governor of that pestilential region, who is on leave owing to ill-health. The temporary Governor attended church, and his Grace improved the occasion by hoping that other people would do likewise.

THE Colonial Defence Commission has been formed and is constituted as follows:—The Hon. J. Frost, Secretary for Agriculture; Capt. Edward Brabant, member of the Cape Assembly for East London; the Hon. David Graaf, member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Du Plessis, member of the House of Assembly; Lieut.-Col. P. Homan-Flolliott, Colonial Military Secretary; Major Childers; and Capt. Dod Johnson.

AN extraordinary block on the Grand Junction Canal took place near Blisworth, Northamptonshire, the other day. Two barges, from two different directions, arrived at a small lock at the same time and each claimed precedence. Neither skipper would give in, and although other boats arrived the men wrangled for hours. Attempts were made to force back one the barges—a steamer—but the man in charge kept steam up, and every time a rope was attached, worked the screw, effectually preventing opposition forcing his boat away. A number of police were drafted in from surrounding villages in view of a possible outbreak of violence, but fortunately their active services were not required. The dispute was kept up by the men and their wives through the night, and the following day intructions were at last received from the owner of one of the barges, and his man thereupon gave way. The contest had then been prolonged for thirty hours, and over a hundred barges, many with horses, were at that time waiting to proceed through the locks, thronging the waterway for nearly a couple of miles.

GRIEVANCES OF BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ON Saturday evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. M. K. Ghandhi, barrister-at-law, delivered an address on the Political Disabilities of British Indian Subjects in South Africa, at a largely attended public meeting, held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., presided.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta introduced Mr. Ghandhi, who, he said, was a barrister and had taken up the question skillfully. The present meeting was convened for the purpose of expressing their sympathy and according a protest against the drawbacks, hardships, and disabilities which their fellow subjects in South Africa were at present suffering. These disabilities would be discribed by his young friend, Mr. Ghandhi, who had taken up the cause of the Indians in that part of the world with very great skill, pluck, ability, and perseverance. He would tell the meeting all about it, but he (Mr. Mehta) wished to remind the meeting of one circumstance. It was this. They (the Indians) were told they should bear the burdens cast upon them; they were also told not even to grumble at the imposition of import duty which was levied to balance the finances of the country, nor even to grumble at the burden of providing the cost of military contingent in the far Egypt, with which this country had nothing to do. They were told to put up with and bear all this because they, forsooth, enjoyed the brilliant privileges, liberty, and right of British citizenship and because they should bear their portion of the Imperial responsibilites of the British Empire. But responsibility and privilege went together. It was now their duty to demand a share in the enjoyment of all these privileges which rightly belong to British subjects, namely of representation.

In the course of his address Mr. Ghandhi said:—I stand before you to day as representing the signatories to this document who pose as representatives of the 1,00,000 British Indians at present residing in South Africa—a country which has sprung into sudden prominence owing to the vast gold fields of Johannesburg and the late Jameson raid. The interests of 1,00,000 Indians are closely bound up with the interests of the 300 millions of India. The question of the grievances of the Indians in South Africa affects the future well-being and the future immigration of Indians from India. I therefore, humbly venture to think that this question should be, if it is not already, one of the questions of the day in India. With these prefatory remarks I shall now place before you as shortly as possible the whole position of affairs in South Africa as affecting the British Indians in that country. In South Africa apart from the Portuguese Territories, there are nearly 1,00,000 Indians of whom a greater part belong to the labouring class drawn from the labouring population of Madras and Bengal, speaking the Tamil or Telegu and the Hindi languages respectively. A small number belongs to the trading class chiefly drawn from the Bombay Presidency. The general feeling throughout South Africa is that of hatred towards the Indians encouraged by the newspapers and connived at, even countenanced by the legislators. Every Indian without exception is a coolie in the estimation of the general body of the Europeans. Store-keepers are 'coolie store-keepers,' Indian clerks and school-masters are 'coolie clerks and coolie school-masters.' Naturally neither the traders nor the English educated Indians are treated with any degree of respect. Wealth and abilities in an Indian count for naught in that country except to serve the interests of the European colonists. We are the 'Asian dirt to be heartily cussed.' We 'are squalidcoolies with truthless tongues.' We 'are the real canker that is eating into the very vitals of the community,' we are 'parasites, semi-barbarous Asiatics.' We 'live upon rice and we are chokeful of vice.' Statute books describe the Indians as belonging to the 'aboriginal or semi-barbarous races of Asia,' while as a matter of fact there is hardly one Indian in South Africa belonging to the aboriginal stock. The Sonthals of Assam will be as useless in South Africa as the natives of that country. The Pretoria Chamber of Commerce thinks that our 'religion teaches us to consider all women as soulless and Christians a natural prey.' According to the same authority 'the whole community in South Africa is exposed to dangers by the spread of leprosy, syphilis and the like lothsome diseases engendered by the filthy habits and immoral practices of these people.' Yet as a matter of fact there has happened not a single case of leprosy amongst the Indians in South Africa. And Dr. Veale of Pretoria thinks that 'the lowest class Indians live better and in better habitations and with more regard to sanitation than the lowest class whites,' and he furthermore puts on record that 'while every nationality had one or more of its members at some time in the lazaretto, there was not a single Indian attached.'

RESTRICTIONS UPON INDIANS.

In most parts of South Africa we may not stir out after 9 p.m. unless we are armed with passes from our employers. An exception, however, is generally made in favour of those Indians who wear the Memon costume. Hotels shut their doors against us. We cannot make use of the tramcars unmolested. The coaches are not for us. Between Barberton and Pretoria in the Transvaal, and Johannesburg and Charles town when the latter were not connected by railway, the Indians, as a rule, are and were not allowed to is inside the coaches but are and were compelled to take their seats by the side of the driver. This, on a frosty morning in the Transvaal where winter is very severe, is a sore trial apart from the indignity which it involves. The coach travelling involves long journey and at stated intervals accomodation and food are provided for passengers. No Indian is allowed accomdation or a seat at the dining table in these places. At the most he can purchase food from behind the kitchen room and manage the best way he can. Instances of untold miseries suffered by the Indians can be quoted by hundreds. Public Baths are not for the Indians. The High Schools are not open to the Indians. The Government of Natal have been pining to hold a 'coolie conference,' as it has been officially called in order to secure uniformity in Indian Legislation throughout South Africa, and in order to present a united front against the blandishments of the Home Government on behalf of the Indian. Such is the general feeling against the Indians in South Africa except the Portuguese Territories, where he is respected and has no grievance apart from the general poputation. You can easily imagine how difficult it must be for a respectable Indian to exist in such a country. I am sure, gentlemen, that if our President went to South Africa, he would find it to use a colloquial phrase 'mighty hard' to secure accommodation in a hotel and he would not feel very comfortable in a first class railway carriage in Natal, and after reaching Volksrust he would be put out unceremoniously from his first class compartment and accommodated in a tin compartment where Kaffirs are packed like sheep.

THE POSITION IN NATAL.

The Colony of Natal which is a self-governing British Colony with a Legislative Assembly consisting of 37 members elected by the voters and a Legislative Council consisting of twelve members nominated by the Governor, who comes from England as the Queen's representative, has a European population of 50,000, a native or Zulu population of 4,00,000, and an Indian population of 51,000. Assisted immigration of Indians was decided upon in 1860 when in the words of a member of the Legislative Assembly of Natal, 'the progress and almost the existence of the colony hung in the balance' and when the Zulu was found to be too indolent to work. Now the chief industries and sanitation of the whole Colony of Natal are entirely dependent upon the Indian labour. The Indians have made Natal 'the garden of South Africa.' In the words of another eminent Natalian 'Indian immigration brought prosperity, prices rose, people were no longer content to grow or sell produce for a song.' Of the 51,000 Indians 30,000 are those that have served out their indenture and are now variously engaged as free labourers, gardeners, hawkers, fruiterers or petty traders. They have also by their industry educated themselves into fitness for the posts of school-masters, interpreters and general clerks in spite of adverse circumstances, 16,000 are at present serving their indenture and about 5,000 are traders and merchants or their assistants who came first on their own means. These latter belong to the Bombay Presidency and most of them are Memon Mahomedans. A few are Parsees also notable among whom is Mr. Rustomjee of Durban who in his generosity would do credit to Sir Dinshaw. No poor man goes to his doors without having his inner man satisfied. No Parsee lands on the Durban shores but is sumptuously treated by Mr. Rustomjee. And even he is not free from molestation. Even he is a coolie. Two gentlemen are ship-owners and large landed proprietors. But they are coolie ship-owners and their ships are called 'Coolie Ships.' Thus apart from the common interest that every Indian feels in every other Indian, the three chief Presidencies are specially interested in this question. If the Bombay Presidency has not sent an equally large number of her sons to South Africa she makes up for that by the greater influence and wealth of her sons who have really constituted themselves the guardians of the interests of their less fortunate brethren from the sister Presidencies. And it may be that in India also Bombay will lead in endeavouring to help the Indians in South Africa out of their hardships.

* * *

LATEST LEGISLATES.

The preamble of the Bill of 1894, stated that Asiatics were not accustomed to representative institutions. The real object of the Bill, however, was not to disfranchise the Indians because they were not fit, but because the European colonists wanted to degrade the Indians and to assert their right to enter into class legislation—to accord a treatment to the Indians different from that accorded to the Europeans. This was patent not only from the speeches made by the members on the second reading of the Bill but also from the newspapers. They also said it was expedient to disfranchise the Indian under the plea that the Indian vote might swamp the European. But even this plea is and was untenable. In 1894, there were only 251 Indian voters as against nearly 10,000 European voters. The majority of Indians are too poor to command property qualifications. And the Indians in Natal have never meddled in politics and do not want political power. All these facts are admitted by the "Natal Mercury" which is the Government organ in Natal. I must refer you to my little pamphlet published in India for corroborative extracts. We memorialized the local Parliament and showed that the Indians were not unacquainted with the representative institutions. We were however unsuccessful. We then memorialized Lord Ripon, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies. After two years correspondence the Bill of 1894 was withdrawn this year and has been replaced by another which while not so bad as the one repealed is bad enough. It provides that 'the natives or descendants in the male line of natives of countries which have not hitherto possessed elective representative institutions founded on the parliamentary franchise shall not be placed on any voters' list unless they shall first obtain an order from the Governor in Council, exempting them from the operation of the Act.' It also exempts from its operation those persons that are rightly contained in any voters' list. This Bill was submitted to Mr. Chamberlain for approval before being introduced in the Legislative Assembly. In the papers published Mr. Chamberlain seems to be of opinion that India does not posses elective representative institutions founded on the parliamentary franchise. With the greatest deference to these view we submitted to the Local Parliament in Natal and have submitted to Mr. Chamberlain in a memorial, for we did not succeed before the Natal Parliament, that for the purposes of the Bill, that is, legally speaking India did and does possess elective representative institutions founded on the Parliamentary franchise. Such is the opinion expressed by the *London Times*, such is the opinion of the newspapers in Natal and such is also the opinion of the very members who voted for the Bill as also of an able jurist in Natal. We are very anxious to know the opinion of the legal luminaries here. The object in passing such a Bill is to play a game of 'Toss up.' To harass the Indian community. Many members of the Natal Assembly otherwise hostile to the Indian, thought that the Bill would involve the Indian community in endless litigation and cause a ferment among them.

THE NATAL PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Government organ says in effect: "We can have this Bill and no other. If we succeed that is if India is declared a country not possessing the institutions referred to in the Bill well and good. If not then too we lose nothing. We shall try another, we shall raise the property qualification and impose an educational list. If such a Bill is objected to, even then we need not be afraid for where is the cause. We know that the Indian can never swamp us." If I had the time, I could give you the exact words which are much stronger. Those who take a special interest, can look them up from the green pamphlet. Thus then we are a proper subject for vivisection under the Natal Pasteurs' deadly scalpel and knife. The only difference is that the Paris Pasteur did it with a view to do good. Our Natal Pasteur does it for the sake of amusement to be derived from the operation out of sheer wantonness. This memorial is now under consideration by Mr. Chamberlain. I cannot lay too much stress on the fact that the position in India is entirely different from the position in Natal. Eminent men in India have asked me the question "Why do you want the franchise in Natal when you have only a visionary franchise in India if at all?" Our humble reply is that in Natal it is not we who want the franchise, it is the Europeans who want to deprive us of the right we have been enjoying in Natal. That makes all the difference. The deprivation will necessarily involve degradation. There is no such thing in India. The Representative Institutions in India are slowly, but surely being liberalized. Such Institutions are being gradually closed against us in Natal. Again as the *London Times* puts it "The Indian in India has precisely the same franchise as the English man enjoys." Not so in Natal. What is sauce for the European goose is not sauce for the Indian gander there. Moreover, the disfranchising in Natal is not a political move but a merely commercial policy—a policy adopted to check the immigration of the respectable Indian. Being a British subject he should be able to claim the same privileges as the other British subjects enjoy in a certain British State or Colony just as an Indian going to England would be able to avail himself of the Institutions of England to as full an extent as any Englishman. The fact, however, is that there is no fear of the Indian vote swamping the European, what they want is class Legislation. The class Legislation with regard to franchise is only the thin end of the wedge. They contemplate depriving the Indians of the Municipal franchise also. A statement to that effect was made by the Attorney General in reply to the suggestion made by a member that the Indians should be deprived of the Municipal Franchise too at the time the first Franchise Bill was introduced. Another member suggested that while they were dealing with the Indian question Civil Service and Colony should be closed to the Indians.

THE POSITION IN OTHER PARTS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In the Cape Colony also which has a Government exactly similar to Natal's, the condition of the Indians is growing worse. Lately, the Cape Parliament has passed a Bill which authorizes the East London Municipality to frame bye-laws prohibiting Indians from walking on the foot-paths, and compelling them to live in specified locations which, as a rule, are unhealthy swamps unfit for human habitation and certainly useless for purposes of trade. In Zululand, a Crown Colony and therefore directly under the control of the Home Government regulations have been passed with regard to the townships of Nondweni and Esbowe to the effect that the Indians cannot own or acquire land in those townships, although at that of Melmoth in the same country the Indians own property worth £2,000. In the Transvaal which is a Dutch Republic, the seat of the Jameson Raid and the elderado of the gold hunters of the Western World, there are over 5,003 Indians, many of whom are merchants and store-keepers. Others are haukers, waiters and household servants. The convention between the Home Government and the Transvaal Government secures the trading and property rights of "all persons other than natives" and under it the Indians were trading freely up to 1885. In that year, however, after some correspondence with the Home Government the Transvaal Volkraad passed a law which took away from the Indians, the right of trading except in specified locations and owning landed property and imposed a registration fee of £3 on every Indian intending to settle in that country. I must again beg to refer the curious to the green pamphlet for the whole history of the protracted negotiations which culminated in the matter being entrusted to an arbitrator. The decision of the arbitrator being virtually against the Indians a memorial was addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the result that the award of the arbitrator has been accepted though the justice of the complaint of the Indians has been fully admitted. The system of passes prevails in the Transvaal in a very cruel form. While in other parts of South Africa, it is the railway officials who make the lot of the 1st and 2nd class passengers on the railways intolerable, the Transvaal people have gone one better in that there the law prohibits the Indians from travelling 1st or 2nd class. They are irrespective of position huddled together in the same compartment with the natives of South Africa. The gold mining laws make it criminal for the Indians to buy native gold. And if the Transvaal Government are allowed to have their own way they would while treating them as mere chattels compel the Indians to render military service. The thing is monstrous on the face of it for as the *London Times* puts it "we might now see a levy of British Indian subjects driven at the point of the Transvaal bayonets against the bayonets of British troops." The Orange Free State, the other Dutch Republic in South Africa beats the record in showing its hatred towards the Indians. It has to put it in the words of its chief organ simply made the "British Indian an impossibility by classing him with the Kaffir." It denies the Indian the right not only to trade, farm or own landed property, but even to reside there except under special insulting circumstances. Such very shortly is the position of the Indians in the various States in South Africa. The same Indian who is so much hated in the various States above-mentioned is very much liked and respected only 300 miles from Natal *i. e.*, in Delagoa Bay.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

To stem the tide of this opposition against us we have formed an organisation on an humble scale so that we may take the necessary steps to have our grievances removed. We believe that much of the ill feeling is due to the want of proper knowledge about the Indians in India, we therefore endeavour so far as the populace is concerned to educate public opinion by imparting the necessary information. With regard to the legal disabilities we have tried to influence the English public opinion in England and the public opinion here by placing our position before it. As you know, both the Conservatives and Liberals have supported us in England without distinction. The "London Times" has given 8 leading articles to our cause in a very sympathetic spirit. This alone has raised us a step higher in the estimation of the Europeans in South Africa and has considerably affected for the better the tone of newspapers there.

INDIAN DEMANDS.

I may state our position a little more clearly into our demands. We are aware that the insults and indignities that we are subjected to at the hands of the populace cannot be directly removed by the intervention of the Home Government. We do not appeal to it for any such intervention. We bring them to the notice of the public so that the fair-minded of all communities and the press may by expressing their disapproval materially reduce their rigour and possibly eradicate them ultimately. But we certainly do appeal and we hope not vainly to the Home Government for protection against reproduction of such ill-feelling in Colonial Legislation. We certainly beseech the Home Government to disallow all the Acts of the Legislative bodies of the Colonies restricting our freedom in any shape or form. And this brings me to the last question, namely, how far can the Home Government interfere with such action on the part of the Colonies and the allied States As for Zululand there can be no question since it is a Crown Colony directly governed from Downing street through a Governor. It is not a self governing or responsibly governed Colony as the Colonies of Natal and the Cape of Good Hope are. With regard to the latter Clause 7 of the Constitution Act of Natal enacts that Her Majesty may disallow any Act of the Local Parliament within two years even after it has become law having received the Governor's Assent. That is one safe-guard against oppressive measures by the Colonies. The Royal instructions to the Governor ennumerate certain Bills which cannot be assented to by the Governor without her Majesty's previous sanction. Among such are Bills which have for their object class legislation. I shall venture to give an instance in point. The Immigration Law Amendment Bill referred to above has been assented to by the Governor, but it can come in force only after her Majesty has sanctioned it. It has not yet been sanctioned. Thus then it will be noticed that Her Majesty's intervention is direct and precise. While it is true that the Home Government is slow to interfere with the Acts of the Colonial Legislatures, there are instances where it has not hesitated to put its foot down on occasions less ur

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of this Society was held on Tuesday last at the Museum,—Dr. D. Macdonald presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced :—

Surgeon-Captain E. G. R. Whitcombe, I.M.S. (Jacobabad); Surgeon-Captain T. E. Dyson, I.M.S. (Surat); Lieutenant W. A. Light (Deesa); Mr. W. N. Porter (Pegu, Lower Burmah); Mr. Jamsetjee M' Doctor (Bombay); Surgeon-Major R. H. Nicholson, A.M.S. (Allahabad); Lieutenant C. F. Harold, (Hyderabad, Sind); Surgeon-Major A. V. Anderson, I.M.S. (Nasik); Mr. R. P. Lambert (Godhra); Mr. Robert S. Imray (Peermaad, Travancore); Colonel W. J. Orr (Kurrachee); Mr. E. B. Thacker (Bombay); Mr. T. J. Spooner, C.E. (Dhola, Khathiawar); Lieutenant R. C. Bell (Agra, C. I.); Mr. H. Hodges (Upper Chindwin, Burmah); Mr. F. G. Steele (Sylhet); Surgeon-Lieutenant C. M. Mathew (Quilon); Lieutenant N. F. J. Wilson, R.I.M. (Bombay); Mr. W. P. Symonds, I.C.S. (Bombay); Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher (Darjeeling); Mr. S. H. Rodley (Mysore); Major E. V. Elwes, R.A. (Colaba); H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar (Life Member); Lieutenant H. P. Ainslie (Chin Hills, Upper Burmah); Lieutenant R. E. A. Hamilton (Bakloh); H. H. Aga Shah Rookh Shah (Poona); Lieutenant N. F. Uniacke (Bangalore); Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, R.E. (Secunderabad); Lieutenant C. Burrard (Bombay); Surgeon-Captain W. Carr Sprague, I.M.S. (Karwar); and Mr. G. Place (Akyab, Burma).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting :—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Spotted Owlet (alive)	Athene brama	Mr H Crawford
1 Skin of Black crested Baza.	Baja lophotes	Mr F D Wiffin
1 Leaf Insect (alive)	Phyllium scythe	Capt Whitehead
1 Mongoose (alive)	Herpestes mungo	Mr H MacNee
Some Fossil Shells	From Burma	Mr S B Bates
A quantity of Marine specimens	From the Persian Gulf	Dr P W Bassett-Smith, RN
A number of Butterflies and Insects.	From the Central Provinces.	Surg-Major C O Drury
1 Skull of Wild Dog.	Cyon dukhunensis	Mr H Godwin-Austin
2 Skin of Lyards Flycatcher.	Alsconax muttui	Mr A L Butler
1 Koel (alive)	Eudynamis honora	Mr J Bapty
1 Snake	Tropidonotu bedomu.	Mr N B Vakil
1 Madagascar Tree Snake.	Dryophis sp	Mr G Owen Dunn
1 Lesser Grey Shrike (alive).	Lanius minor	Mr W D Cumming
1 Nubian or Pied Shrike.	Lanius nubicus	Do
1 Flying Squirrel (alive).	Pteromys oral	Mr G P Millett
1 Skin of the golden cat.	Felis temminckii	Mr A J A Jardine
1 Wood shrike and nest.	Tephrodornis pondicerianus.	Lt C D Lester
A Number of beeties.	From Ootacamund	Mr A G Cardew, I C S
1 Snake (Juv)	Tropidonotus plumbicolor.	Mr A M Kinloch
1 Short-toed eagle	Circaetus gallicus	Do
1 Black eagle	Ictinaetus malayensis.	Do
1 Scops owl	Scops giu	Mr C H Ward
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Mr W Thacker
1 Lemur (alive)	Arctocebus calabarensis.	Mr F L Wallace
3 Eggs of white-backed Vulture.	Gyps bengalensis	Mr Lovejoy
1 Panther cub (alive).	Felis pardus	Mr R P Lambert
1 Phoorsa (alive)	Echis carinata	Lieut W A Light
2 Oceanic Teal	Querquedula Gibberifrons.	Major F Graham
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Lieut W A Light
1 Black cobra (alive)	Naia tripudians	Do
1 Phoorsa	Echis carinata	Surg-Major G H S Gimlette
1 Tree Viper	Trimeresurus anamallensis.	Mr E H Brock
Nest and Eggs of the tailor bird	Orthotomus sutorius	Lieut C D Lester
1 Albino palm squirrel (alive).	Sciurus palmarum	Dr J Pollen, I C S
1 Chamæleon (alive).	Chameleon calcaratus	Lt C H Rocsmale Cocq
3 Francolins (alive).	From the Somali Coast.	Col W J Orr
1 Spotted Himalayan Scops Owl.	Scops spilocephalus	Capt R H Rattray
1 Collored Pigmy Owl.	Glaucidum brodiei	Do
1 Red-headed Laughing thrush.	Trochalopterum erythrocephalus	Do
1 Snake (alive)	Eryx johnii	Mr W A Light
1 Skink (alive)	Acanthodactyl huamicrophol us.	Do
1 Skink (alive)	Ophiops microlepis	Do
1 Dugong's skull	Halicore dugong	Lieut A J Peile, R N
1 Cobra, juv. (alive)	Naia tripudians	Mr C S Spalding
1 Phoorsa (alive)	Echis carinata	Mr T J Spooner, C E
Nest eggs and skins of 20 Marshalls lora.	Aegithina nigrilutea	Lieut C D Lester
1 White-winged Black Tit.	Parus muchalis	Do
1 Snake	Zamenis ventrimaculatus.	Mr R N Coghlan
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Do
1 Leaf Insect	Phyllium scythe	Mr W Mahon Daly
1 Malabar Pied Horn-bill.	Authracoceros coronatus.	Mr W F Biscoe
1 Sand Snake (alive)	Eryx johnn	Lieut W A Light
1 Dhaman	Zamenis mucosus	Do
1 Snake	Zamenis diadema	Do
1 Krait	Bungarus cœruleus	Mr F A Little
3 Bats	From the Himalayas.	Mr J S Gamble
1 Cobra, juv. (alive)	Naia tripudians	Mr A M Tod
1 Lizard (alive)	Hemidactylus triedrus	Mr C McCarthy
1 Cobra, juv. (alive)	Naia tripudians	Mr J Brown
1 Python	Python molurus	Mr E S Luard
Some leaf insects (alive).	From the Seychelles Islands.	Capt Skinner (a s Scindia)
1 Snake (alive)	Lycodon aulicus	Surg-Capt J Girvin
2 Mahseer	Barbus tor	Mr E L Barton
1 Bateleur Eagle (alive).	Helotarsus ecaudatus.	Mr C Chambers
3 Indian scarlet Minivets.	Perecrocotus speciosus.	Lieut H Denhelm Fraser, R E
A number of Insects and Fossils.	From Kurrachee	Capt E R Shopland
1 Cobra, juv. (alive)	Naia tripudians	Miss Benson, M D
1 Snake (alive)	Dryophis mycterizans.	Lieut N F J Wilson R I M
A quantity of beetles (alive).	Buprestidæ sp	Mr G S Thomson
1 Black Cobra (alive).	Naia tripudians	Col W H Lester
1 Krait (alive)	Bungarus cæruleus	Surg-Capt G S Thomson
1 Krait (alive)	Bungarus cæruleus	Mr W A Light
Some shells	Cyptæa tigris and Mauritiana.	Capt A F Finny, R I M
1 Cobra	Naia tripudians	Mr R Dyer

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Lieut. Cadell, Surgeon-Major Peacock, Mr. G. E. Howse, Captain Gwyn, Mr. Shilstone, Mr. E. E. Waller, Mr. S. P. Leggett, Captain Thorburn, Surgeon-Major R. H Nicholson, Mr. J. P. Brand, Mrs. N. C. Pearson, Surgeon-Captain L. F. Childe, Mr. B. H. de Souza, Mr. W. A. Jones, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. P. Flower, Mr. J. Phillips, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Bowen, Mr. F. Otto, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Bapty, Miss B. Scott, Mr. J. Counsell, and Miss O. Lyons.

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The Irish Naturalist, Vol. V, Nos 2 to 8, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair. The Victorian Naturalist, Vol. XII, Nos. 9 to 12, Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 4. Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1 to 8. Agricultural Ledger, Nos. 1 to 22. Entomological Society of Ontario, 1893. Indian Forester, Vol. XXII, Nos. 1 to 8. Flora of British India, Part 1, Vol. XXI. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXIX, Parts 1, 2, and 3 Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1895, Parts 1, 2, and 4, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair. The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXV., Part 2. Nos. 1 and 2. The Jack Rabbit of the United States. The North American Fauna, No. 11, Bulletin du Museum D'Histoire Naturelle, Anne 1895, No. 7; and No. 1 of 1896. Transactions and Proceeding of the New Zealand Institute, Vol. XXVIII. Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, 1895—Illustrations of the Zoology of the R I M. Surveying steamer Investigator, Part II, Plates 4 and 5; Part III, Plates 9 to 16. Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, Part 4, Vol. X, 1895; and Part 1 of Vol. XXI, 1896.—The Proceedings and Ttansactions of the Novascotia Institute of Science, Vol. VIII. Proceedings of the Chlifornia Academy of Science, Vol, V, Part 1 and 2. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, Parts II and III, 1895. Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Calcutta, Vols, V, VI., and VII. Statistical Atlas of Indian, 1895. Memoiers of the Geological Survey of India, Part, 1 Vol. XXVII.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read :—(1) Notes on Bombay Fishes, by P. W. Bassett-Smith, R.N. (2) a rough Key to the identification of Indian Ophidia, by A. G. Cardew, I C S—Miscellaneous Notes :—(a) Note on the duration of the pupa stage in *Papilio hector*, by Surgeon-Captain S. E. Prall, I.M.S. (b) Some notes on shooting in the Central Provinces, by Captain W. H. Hunter. (c) A plucky instance of panther killing by Kathiawar villagers, by Captain P. Z. Cox. (d) Wounded animals carrying their broken limbs in their jaws, by R. H. Heath and Colonel F. H. Jackson. (e) The re-discovery of *Strychnos Rheedu* (Clarke), by T. F. Bourdillon, F.L.S.—All of these papers will appear in the Society's Journal, and a vote of thanks was passed to the authors.

The honorary secretary drew the attention of members to an interesting exhibit sent by Surgeon-Major G. H. S. Gimlette, I.M.S., consisting of the left hind leg bones of a tiger, which had been smashed by a bullet some months before the animal was killed, and showing the natural process by which such injuries become cured. The broken bones are joined by an irregular mass of new bone, a great part of which would in time have become absorbed. The tiger was going quite sound on the leg when he was killed, the wound had long been healed, and beneath the skin was found a fragment of the express bullet which had smashed the bones.

Surgeon-Captain S. E. Prall, made a few remarks on a tumour which he had removed from the lower jaw of alive Dabois (*Vipera russellu*) in the Society's Museum, and sections of the tumour were shown under a microscope.

Mr. R. C. Wroughton acknowledged with thanks having received collections of scorpions from many members in response to his appeal. Some 20,000 measurements of scorpions had been made by him, and a large number of specimens forwarded for indentification and classification to Mr. R. I. Pocock, of the British Museum, South Kensington, who will write a paper on the subject for the Society's Journal. Mr. Wroughton also drew attention to the sound-producing or stridulating organs in the Oriental scorpions, and remarked on the curious manner in which these organs differed from those in African scorpions.

Collections of scorpions had been received from Mr. R. H. Madan, East Khandeish; Mr. J. DuBoulay I.C.S., from West Khandeish; Mr. W. Drew, I.C.S., from Ratnagiri; Mr. G. M. Ryan, from Sind; Mr. J. S. Battie, from Mangalore; Mr. E. P. Popert, from Madras; Mr. J. B. D. Adams, from Dharwar; Pandit Lachman Das, from Marwar; Mr. H. Bulkley, from Kharaghora; Surgeon-Major G H. S. Gimlette, from Rewah, C.I.; Mr. James Marsh, from Raipur, C.P.; Miss Sprague, from Mahableshwar and Poona; Messrs. Gamble and Smythies, from the North-West Himalayas; Mr. Tribhdas Motharam, from Hyderabad, Sind; Mr. A. M. Long, I.F.S., from the Garo Hills, Assam; Mr. A. D. Wilkins, from Satara; The Chief of Ichal, from Karanji; Mr. A. M. Caccia, from Mandla, C.P.; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dane, from Bhopal, C.I.; and Mr. H. V. Kemball, C.E., from Upper Sind; and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, R. Caldecott, from Indore, C.I.

The honorary secretary announced that the next number of the Journal (No. 3, Vol X), was now being printed off, and would be issued to members in a short time.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

AT supper at the Fancy Dress Ball at Viceregal Lodge, given by their Excellencies on Wednesday night, the Viceroy proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen in the following terms :—

"The presence of this distinguished company must make this day a memorable one, but I hope I shall be pardoned if I remind you that it is also a day that cannot fail to be memorable in the history of the British Crown whose subjects we are and in the life of our beloved sovereign. The fact that her reign is now the longest in British history offers notable opportunities for oration, but do not be alarmed, I shall not earn the just resentment of the young ladies by interfering for more than a moment with the proper business of the evening. But the Queen belongs to us all, and though Her Majesty has ordered all official ceremonies to be postponed, I cannot think that a word on an event that must be so overwhelmingly interesting to herself will be deemed inappropriate. It is as useless for me to attempt to indicate as it is impossible for you to realise all that this event must mean to the Queen, and I confess that the feeling that is uppermost in my mind is how unapproachable, how isolated if I may say so, how lonely her position is. Few of us can look back over 60 years—60 years ago, Mrs. Eden was writing her most interesting diaries and the whole society of Simla I believe consisted of not more than 150 persons. Few if any can look back to 60 years of public duty, none to 60 years in a station on which the eyes of the whole world are fixed. To take but one of the incidental consequences of this long period, what must it mean to one so placed, and that one a woman, to feel as she looks back on the past that of the counsellors whom she learned in her youth to trust not one remains to her, nay more that, successive generations of her servants have passed away until, if I may be permitted an illustration that brings the fact home to me she entrusts the high office of her representative in her Indian Empire to one on whom in his cradle she bestowed her name when already she had been seated twelve years upon her throne. I cannot but think that if not to-day there must have been moments in the past when this feeling of loneliness must have been present with terrible force, but I also venture to hope that it has always been accompanied by the best antidote in the consciousness of the love and devotion of every one of her subjects. It is a devotion for which we can claim no credit, it has been fairly and honestly earned. It may be that in the line of her progenitors there have been sovereigns as renowned as Queen Victoria though I hesitate to affirm it; it may be that there have been those who added as largely to the power and influence of the nation though it is hard to believe it of the sovereign who is the first of her race to wear the imperial crown of India as well as the royal crown of Britain. But I assert absolutely and unaffectedly, and with out fear of challenge, that none will live longer in the affectionate remembrance of her people, every inch a Queen and bearing the burden of royalty as few have ever borne it. It is known to all that her dignity has never checked the ready flow of that womanly sympathy which has so constantly ministered to the afflications of her subjects of every degree in every part of her wide dominions. That alone, even if it stood alone, would I think justify my intervention this evening, and lend our claim to loving interest in all that concerns Her Majesty. That alone, taken with all it embraces and implies, justifies me on this occasion, when I give you the old familiar toast in the old familiar formula, to ask you to allow the chord in your hearths, which I believe this toast always touches, to vibrate yet more strongly and your libs to murmur with a fuller, wider and deeper significance than usual, the well known prayer 'God save the Queen.'" (Applause.)

FRIGHTFUL SERIES OF MURDERS.

DETAILS of murders committed by a native soldier at Jabber in the Jhelum district show a tragedy of revolting character, ten persons being killed outright and two badly wounded. The assassin was a sowar, named Abbas Khan of the Corps of Guides and he was on two months' leave at Jabber from Hoti Mardan. A dispute arose with his brother regarding the distribution of house property and bullocks, and in the dead of the night the soldier stealthily crept up a ladder on to the roof of his brother's house and murdered the sleeping man and his wife. A relative hearing noises climbed up the ladder, but the soldier sprang upon him and killed him instantaneously with a sword or kukri, he being armed with both. Then he left the roof and murdered his own wife, after which he visited the house of another brother and killed his sister and two nephews. He then left the village and the police went after him. Two days after he returned at dawn and going quietly to work he killed the chowkidar of the village, after which entering the house of a brother he committed three more murders and wounded two other men badly. The police and villagers were quickly on the scene and surrounded the murderer, who confronted them with bloody weapons drawn. Eventually he was disarmed without doing further injury and conveyed to the lock up. The murderer has attributed all to the infidelity of his wife with his brother.

CHINA NEWS.

ON the 4th instant a serious fire broke out in the Western suburb of Canton in the vicinity of the Canal. This is one of the most disreputable quarters of the city. Several women were abducted by the robbers who are said to have caused the conflagration.

We are almost entirely without information from Manila regarding the rebellion in the Philippines, First we are informed that the rising was not so serious as at first reported; then that it is so serious as to cause a stoppage of business. One of the leading firms in Hongkong received a telegram in the course of the week advising it to stop consignments until further notice. The British gunboat Redpole, which was dispatched post haste to protect British interests, was placed in quarantine on arrival. Her commander has since telegraphed that he must stay, which gives colour to the rumours that the rebellion is more serious than the Spanish authorities will admit. A strict supervision of telegrams is being maintained; this is the only explanation we can offer for the dearth of news. A steamer is expected from Manila in a few days, when we shall learn fuller particulars.

We publish details of the new Chinese Postal Service, which is to be inaugurated by Mr. H. Kopsch, the Statistical Secretary of the Imperial Maritime Customs. No further progress has been made towards the granting of contracts for the construction of the Peking-Hankow Railway. The Peking officials are at their old game of playing off syndicate against syndicate, no doubt with satisfactory results to their own pockets.

The *N.-C. Daily News* has a contributed article reporting considerable improvement in the state of Corea. Two railway concessions have been signed, one being granted to an American Company for the line from Chemulpo to Seoul, and one to a French Company for a railway from Seoul to Wiju on the Chinese frontier. The finanical department, under Mr. McLeavy Brown, a former Commissioner of Customs in Kowloon, is being gradually purged.

The foreign trade report of Japan for the first six months of 1896 shows that the imports exceed the exports by twenty-six million yen. This is said to be chiefly due to the unusually large importation of machinery and other materials in consequence of the mush-room growth of industrial enterprises in the country.

Disquieting rumours come from the Fokien Province, where the Hwasang massacre was perpetrated a year ago. Anti-Foreign placards have been posted in some prefectural towns throughout the province, and the Viceroy evidently sympathises with the Anti-Foreign movement.—*China Mail* (Sep 10.)

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Rs.2-4.of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the gist of the Viceroy's speech at the close of the tournament on Thursday. His Excellency congratulated both teams on the excellent game just witnessed, and the Somersets on their gallant vicory which he was sure no one, not even in the Black Watch, grudged them after their fair and brilliant fight. He also congratulated the Black Watch on the splendid struggle they had made in the first year of their arrival in India. He reminded the audience that the Durand Tournament was the first Association tournament started in India, quoted the proverb that Imitation was the sincerest form of flattery, and asked those interested in other tournaments in the Punjab to work with the Durand Tournament and encourage regiments and others to visit Simla and uphold the present standard of excellence obtained. He added that the first cup had been own outright by the Highland Light Infantry, but that Sir Mortimer who, although not at present in India, he was sorry to say, was still keenly interested in the country had generously given another very beautiful trophy and he congratulated the Somersets on being the first to win it. He reminded us what a grand and manly game football is, and said it should always be played with pluck, good spirit and discipline. He alluded to the active part he took in football in his school and college days when head passing was unknown. He then referred to the plucky fight made by the Bishop Cotton School team against such excellent players as the Black Watch, and added that the thanks of the Simla community was due to Mr. Weston, the Honorary Secretary, for his excellent arrangements for the conduct of the tournament, and also congratulated Captain Wigram, the referee, on his activity and prompt and fair decisions troughout the games.

Lady Elgin then presented the Cup given by Colonel Durand to the captain of the winning team and medal to each man. Sir Mortimer's trophy was then handed to the Major of the Somersets who thanked their Excellencies in suitable terms. He said that the regiment was proud that they were the first English team to win the Durand tournament. He regretted the absence, owing to his recent accident of Sir George White, and was pleased that Lady and Miss White were able to grace the evening's proceedings with their presence. Three loud and hearty cheers were then given for their Excellencies, followed by apllause for each of the teams. A dinner organised by Mr. Sanderson, and liberally subscribed to by the Simla community given to both teams last night, was a great success and much appreciated.

The final tie, on Friday evening between, the Somersets and the Black Watch was the grandest and most exciting game ever played in Simla. The evening was perfect, the grounds were crowded and the enclosures literally crammed. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin and Lady White and a large number of the *elite* of the station were present. The magnificent silver trophy, together with the silver cup for the Captain of the winning team and the silver medal for each man, were on view, and seemed to stimulate the players. The Englishmen had many supporters, but the comfortable manner in which the Scotchmen defeated the Welsh Fusiliers made betting men chary about giving odds against them. The Scotchmen started the game, but the Somersets were the first to attack. Throughout the first half there was a first series of attacks and counter-attacks, the play being excellent. Neither team scored, though the play was slightly in favour of the Black Watch. At the beginning of the second half the Scotchmen again attacked when their centre forward lost a chance and the left of the Somersets when he made a capital long shot which struck the goal cross-bar.

The excitement of the on-lookers was intense, and every bit of good play was loudly applauded. The whistle sounded with the score at love all. So the committee decided to continue play for ten minutes each way. The Somersets secured a corner in the first ten minutes and the Scotchmen a corner in the next ten minutes, but no goals were scored. The players showed signs of fagging, particularly the Black Watch; but there was no alternative but to continue for another 15 minutes. The excitement of the players and on-lookers was at boiling pitch. The Black Watch made a grand effort to score in the first seven and a-half minutes and attacked stubbornly, but the whistle sounded and there was still no goal. After changing sides the Somersets attacked, and amid yells and loud applause got the first and only goal, thus winning the tournament.

The teams then lined up, and the Viceroy congratulated the Somersets on their gallant victory, and the Black Watch on their splendid fight on this their first season in India. He said that the Durand Tournament was the first tournament started in India, and hoped that those in the Punjab, who had followed in their footsteps, would encourage teams to come to Simla. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Weston's excellent management of affairs connected with the tournament and Captain Wigram, the referee, for prompt and fair delision. Lady Elgin then distributed the prizes and loud and hearty cheers were given.

THE LATE SIR JAMES BROWNE.

IT is proposed to complete the Reredos in St, Mary of Bethany's Church Quetta, in memory of the late Sir James Browne. The Reredos at present consists of a white stone frame, divided by pillars into seven panels. The panels have temporarily been filled in with dark green cloth. It is now proposed to fill in the panels by mosaics from the firm of Messrs. James Powell and Sons, White Friars, London. It is hoped that the residents in Baluchistan will contribute to such a memorial, and also the members of the Corps to which Sir James belonged, as well as some of his personal friends. During the last two years sales of work have been held, hoping that by this means sufficient money might have been raised to fill in the Reredos, and so complete the interior decoration of this fine Church. The money thus raised has not nearly reached the amount required. Lady Browne took an especial interest in these sales of work and their object, and it has been feit that by thus completing the Reredos in memory of her husband we shall be fulfilling an object, in which she took the greatest interest during her stay in Quetta. The money raised by these sales of work would now be used in defraying the expenses of carriage and erection, and also in placing a Brass Tablet in the Church showing in whose memory the work has been done. The amount required is about Rs. 3,000. Subscriptions may be sent to the Reredos Fund, Punjab Banking Company, Queta—or to the Chaplain,

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong, Sept. 9, says :—The very same features that prevailed during the previous period having been intensified during the past fortnight, rates have further risen with a more general and widespread enquiry, so much so that one special thread of No. 20, namely, Jamshed "Compass" No. 20 realized a rate unheard of for some years past for Bombay spinnings, viz., 100 dols. Tonquin being exceptionally very well of this time in the matter of rice crop has risen into special activity for some very superior grades of No. 20, but the above thread being most fancied there fetched the highest rate obtainable at present under the joint competition of dealers here as well as at Tonquin. Other threads after that have realized 98 dols. to 90 dols, indicating a rise in them of about a dollar, whilst medium grades from 80 dols. to 95 dols. have remained well nigh stationary. No. 12 being not much in stock has advanced more than No. 20. In some cases a rise of 2 dols. has been obtained, but owing to scanty supplies the rise has not been felt so very much in a widespread manner as in No. 20. Nos. 10 and 16 have also gone in for an improvement on previous rates—the former more than the latter, and a rise of dol. 1½ and dol. 1 in a general way has been experienced in them respectively. On the whole as regards demand and values a better market could hardly have been obtained but owing to a rapidly declining exchange importers have been handicapped to the extent of seeing all the advance and all the improvements in a manner neutralized. Inquiries from markets other than Tonquin though not coming up quite close to those of the latter have been very fair, but whether with heavy supplies the present rates would suit them is problematical. The Chinese have been mainly induced to give present values under pressure of scanty arrivals, but as supplies freely pour in as before—the last month a fortnight's supply was evidently half the quantity usually imported—it would be difficult to obtain such high rates as at present unless the American and Indian cotton crops prove too short to admit of a decline. But the belief here is much stronger for the reverse. Sales during the fortnight total 7,000 bales made up of

2,000 bales of No. 20	sold at dlrs.	90	to dlrs.	10	
840	,,	16	,, dlrs.	83	to dlrs. 93
1,000	,,	12	,, dlrs.	76	to dlrs. 82½
3,000	,,	10	,, dlrs.	73	to dlrs. 80½
160	,,	8-8	,, dlrs.	66	to dlrs. 69½

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 12,600 bales totalled by importations of 5,000 bales by the Hydaspes but yesterday—and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,500 bales—at 11,000 bales consisting of

2,500 bales of No.	20	4,700 bales of No.	10
3,000 ,,	16	100 ,,	8
500 ,,	12	200 ,,	6

Exchange on India has further come down to Rs. 180½ wire and 180½ post.

In Shanghai Nos. 20 and 10 have been under better enquiries from the country markets, but supplies having been up to the mark, no very much of a rise in rates could be enforced, though owing to a rapid decline in rupee exchange holders were at one time firmer for a rise. No. 10 has been very much out of favour. Sales total there 4,700 bales made up of

1,700 bales of No.	10	sold at Tls.	67.50	to 67.75	
500 ,,	16	,,	64.75	to 67.75	
2,500 ,,	20	,,	70	to 73	

leaving unsold stock at 18,000 bales. Exchange on India is advised at Rs. 248 wire and Rs. 248½ post.

In Japan No. 20 is quoted at dols. 95 and No. 16 at dols. 94.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	88	44	86	26	93	2	86	79
Saturday, Sept. 26	0	00	0	43	0	00	0	32
Sunday, Sept. 27	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	88	44	86	69	93	2	87	11
Total fall to Sept. 25, 1895	73	38	62	51	64	1	63	90
Total fall to Sept. 25, 1894	86	3	71	18	72	27	62	99

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	231	66
September 24	0	0
Total	231	66

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla, up to 28th September, is as follows :—

	In.	Cts.
September 20th	0	10
,, 21st	0	0
,, 22nd	0	0
,, 23rd	0	35
,, 24th	0	5
,, 25th	0	10
,, 26th	0	90
	1	50
Previously registered	268	6
Total	269	56

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The general distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Bellary, Belgaum, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Indore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi, and the minimum 4° in excess at Belgaum, Karwar and Calicut. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Agra and Allahabad, and the lowest 64° at Jubbulpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Belgaum, Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over all the country lying to the south of Latitude 20°, and also in Ceylon and at Surat, Malegaon, Veraval and Sirsa. Heavy rain has fallen at Bangalore (2·50"), over an inch, at Masullipatam (1·05"), light to moderate showers at Bombay, Belgaum and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Sholapur, Mangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. The high pressure area continues to move slowly northwards, and to-day the barometer is very high in Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at and about Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Malegaon and Aurangabad. This change is causing the weather to become cloudy all over the country lying to the south of Latitude 20°, where it is in a slightly unsettled condition, and local showers are to be expected. Pressure is abnormally low in Ceylon and at and about Calicut, Cochin and Negapatam, and as the winds on the Coromandel Coast have become more northerly, it is probable that the weather to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay is squally, rainy and unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th September, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29·318
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNW, N, WNW, NNE, NE, ESE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 200
Fall of Rain	0·32
Total fall during month	1·62
,, ,, year	57·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SATURDAY'S observations :—Pressure has decreased slightly in Sind and South-West Punjab, and a shallow depression lies over that area to-day, which may perhaps give dust-storms and local showers in the Punjab and the Punjab hills within the next forty-eight hours. Pressure has increased slightly in North-East India, and fine weather with decreasing humidity and light winds and increasing temperature prevails in that area. Light to moderate local showers have fallen in Burma, but the rainfall in that area is now unimportant. Rangoon and Lashio each report an inch. Pressure has fallen slightly in Southern India and a shallow low pressure area now covers the western half of the Bay. Weather was showery in the Deccan and Southern India yesterday afternoon. Falls are generally light, but Salem, Masulipatam, Mysore, Poona, and Bijapur each report one inch, and Bangalore and Chitaldroog two inches. Temperature has hence decreased in the Peninsular generally, and is unchanged in Northern India. Fine dry weather obtains to-day in Northern and Central India and showery weather in the Centre and South Peninsula.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For Judgment.

144-95—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vundravandas vs Pallonjee Eduljee Mohedina and others—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

222-91—Little and Co—Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy and another vs Chutterbhoy Morarjee—Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

105-96—Sorabjee and J (for pauper)—Aboomeeya bin Rahimtoola vs Ahmedsha bin Chulkesha and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits

6-96—Wadia and G—Thakorsey Shamjee vs Mongevahoo widow—Hiralal—M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co.

626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fatehally vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.

466-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Moledina and another vs Hajidas Sawchand—Little and Co.

232-96—Kharshedjee D Shroff—Goculdass Khooshalchand and others vs Ramgopal Musniram—K J Mantri.

203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Icharam and another—Mirza H Khan.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Ismail Bawa and others vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

180-96—Brown and M—Megjee Valubdas vs Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed—Little and Co.

255-96—Payne G and S—Hirbai vs Faizulla Abdul Rehiman and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

386-93—In person—Nanabhai Cowasjee Batcewalla vs Abdool Karim Hajee Fate Mahomed—Payne G and S.

383-96—Nanu and M—Lalabhoy Rustomjee Kerawalla vs Soonabai and others—P R and K, and Sorabjee and J.

334-96—In person—Syed Ahmed Syedally vs Fatmabai and others—In person.

402-95—M Rustomjee—Harishchandra Mukund vs Luxmibai and others—Nanu and H, Edgelow and G, Tyabjee D and Co, and D and D.

244-96—Payne G and S—Hirbai vs Mahomed Narsani and others—Hiralal M and M, Thakoredas D and Co.

331-96—Ardeshir H and D—Dharamchand Shivchand vs Bai Matubai—Balkrishna V N K.

356-96—K D Shroff—Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and another vs Navazbai—Sorabjee and J.

358-96—Pestonjee R and K—Nemidas Hemchand vs Mahomed Cassum bin Mahomed Misry—Brown and M.

412-96—In person—Nanabhai Shivshunkor vs Dwarkanath Nathoba—M H

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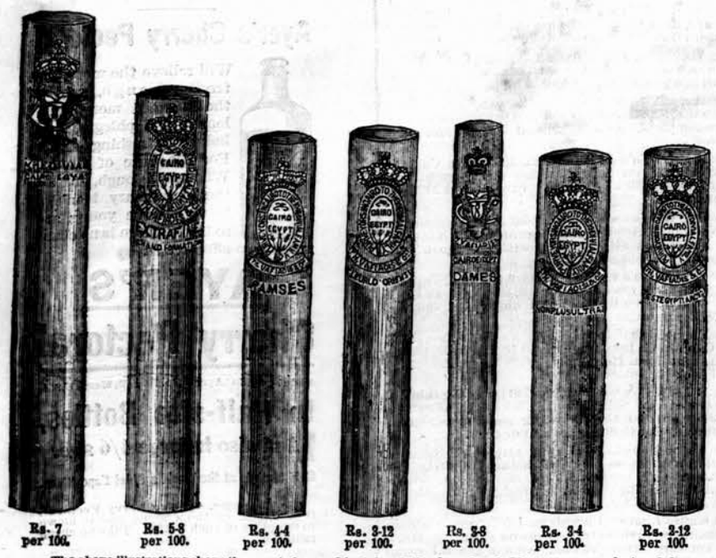

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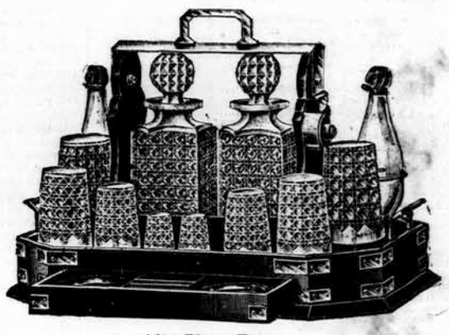

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